

Thirty-first Annual Report OF THE **NEW-YORK** Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE:
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
JANUARY 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets,
Jan. 1, 1875.....\$27,145,777 51

Revenue Account.
Premiums and annuities.....\$5,069,002 81
Interest received and accrued.....1,870,638 84—7,939,641 15
\$35,085,438 66

Disbursement Account.
Losses by death.....\$1,534,814 83
Dividends and returned premiums on cancelled policies.....2,481,696 96
Life annuities, matured endowments and re-insurances.....182,400 83
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses.....361,918 06
Advertising and physicians' fees.....87,591 26
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, etc.....280,114 63—4,918,535 97
\$30,166,902 69

Assets.
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand.....\$1,768,291 11
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$7,633,344).....7,154,191 05
Real estate.....1,820,240 53
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, build ings thereon insured for \$15,717,000, and the policies as signed to the Company as additional collateral security).....17,685,597 50
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Co. on these policies amounts to \$4,090,586).....885,738 83
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876.....463,269 64
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, \$380,000, included in liabilities).....105,341 54
Agents' balances.....97,111 49
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments.....257,139 86—30,166,902 69
Excess of market value of securities over cost.....479,032 95

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1876, \$30,645,955 94

Appropriated as follows:
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876.....\$303,165 00
Reported losses awaiting proof, etc.....144,598 66
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating in insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium.....37,390,396 44
Reserved for contingent liability to Ton-tine Dividend Fund over and above a four per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....308,138 81—28,146,298 91

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS.....\$2,499,656 73

From the undivided surplus of \$2,499,656 73 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy-holder so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, INSURING \$21,964,190.

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Major James F. Martin, A. A. G.

G. O. No. 13, WASHINGTON, February 16, 1876.

It appears from reports of officers serving on the plains, as well as from experiments conducted by the Ordnance Department, that the empty metallic cartridge shells for the Springfield carbine and musket can, after being fired, be used an indefinite number of times by refilling and capping.

Great care will therefore be exercised by all officers to prevent Indians from procuring the empty shells thrown away by the troops after firing, either in action or at target practice.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on the following dates: Wednesday, Feb. 16; Friday, Feb. 18; and Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1876.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 19, 1876.

Captain Alfred Delany, Assistant Surgeon.—Died Feb. 14, 1876, at Atlanta, Ga.

NOTE.—No Circular was issued for the week ending Feb. 12, 1876.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 19, 1876:

Headquarters 9th Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Santa Fe, N. M.

Company K, Ninth Infantry, from Camp Sheridan, Neb., to Camp Robinson, Neb.

NOTE.—The name of Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, is changed to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and Cantonment on the Sweetwater to Fort Elliott, Tex.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:

At Ringgold Barracks, Tex., Feb. 23; for detail see 8th Cavalry and 24th Infantry (S. O. 26, D. Tex.) At Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17; at Fort Stockton, Tex., Feb. 21; at Fort Brown, Tex., Feb. 21; for details see 8th and 10th Cavalry, 10th, 24th and 25th Infantry (S. O. 23, D. Tex.) At Fort Griffin, Tex., Feb. 21; for detail see 11th Infantry (S. O. 27, D. Tex.) At Fort Abercrombie, D. T., Feb. 24; for detail see 17th Infantry (S. O. 20, D. Dakota). At Camp Douglas, U. T., Feb. 28; for detail see 14th Infantry (S. O. 20, D. Platte). At Camp Sheridan, Neb., March 6; for detail see 3d Cavalry and 9th Infantry (S. O. 20, D. Platte).

Comments on Courts-martial Proceedings.—The following letter was Feb. 10 published for the information of Commanding officers of posts in D. Gulf (Circular

No. 1): "War Department, Bureau of Military Justice, January 25, 1876. Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General. By Sec. 1202, R. S., which is the entire law on the subject, the power to compel the attendance of witnesses by issuing process of attachment, is vested only in "every Judge-Advocate of a Court-martial." Where a Judge-Advocate is appointed for a regimental or garrison Court-martial under the authority of the 74th Article of War, such Judge-Advocate will be authorized to exercise the power thus conferred. But where, as has been the invariable practice, the garrison or regimental Court (as constituted under the 81st or 82d article) consists of three officers as members, without a Judge-Advocate, the junior (or other) member who may act as recorder or Judge-Advocate, clearly cannot, in the opinion of this Bureau, be thus empowered. The statute is construed as vesting the authority exclusively in Judge-Advocates, duly constituted and acting as such, and as precluding its exercise by a member of a Court-martial or any other officer. In this case, therefore, the witnesses referred to cannot be compelled to attend, unless a Judge-Advocate be detailed to attend the Court, under the authority above indicated, of the 74th article, such a detail (though made now, after the Court has been some time duly convened), would be perfectly legal, and rather than permit a failure of justice, it is advised that such proceeding be resorted to.—W. M. DUNN, Judge-Advocate-General."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

G. O. 4, D. South, publishes a letter from the Adjutant-General prescribing the style of post orders to be "Orders," with name of post, but not "Headquarters," to be signed "by order of" and be in one series, as there is no need of "special orders" at a post.

The Washington Chronicle of February 17, says: The family of General L. H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, has recently met with sad misfortunes. About three months ago a brother of the General died in this city. On the 2d ultimo his mother died at Philadelphia, while his father suffers from an ulcer in his throat, from which he cannot recover, and his demise is daily expected. To these numerous afflictions was the death of his brother-in-law, Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, which occurred a few days ago, at Upperville, Va. The General and his family have the sympathy of their numerous friends in this community.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I. G., is relieved from duty at headquarters, to date the 16th instant, in order to comply with S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Jan. 25 (S. O. 12, D. Pacific, Feb. 9.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major T. A. McParlin, Surgeon, Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster and Captain Chambers McKibbin, 15th Infantry, were detailed as a Board of Survey on stores in Santa Fe, Feb. 8 (S. O. 16, D. N. M.) G. O. 7, D. Gulf, Feb. 12, orders the preparation of the post annual estimates for 1876. Captain J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., was Feb. 14 relieved in his duties at West Las Animas, U. T., by the A. A. Q. M. at Fort Lyon, C. T., who performs those duties in addition to his present ones. Captain Marshall proceeds to the Cantonment on the Sweetwater, Texas, for duty as quartermaster of that post (S. O. 26, D. Mo.) A Board of Survey on clothing met at New Orleans, Feb. 14. Detail: Major W. H. Eckels, Paymaster, Captain Luke O'Reilly, 19th Infantry and First Lieutenant Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, A. D. C. (S. O. 30, D. Gulf.) The Board of Survey on 85 barrels potatoes, shipped from St. Louis, Mo., by Captain E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., will re-assemble in Chicago, Feb. 21, for the purpose of examining certain additional statements relative to the responsibility of the loss of the stores named (S. O. 14, M. D. Mo., Feb. 18). Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Captain G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 28, M. D. Mo., Feb. 16). A Board of Survey, to consist of Major C. I. Wilson, Paymaster U. S. Army, Captain H. Schreiner, 9th Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, 19th Infantry, are ordered to convene at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 18, to determine the responsibility for the loss of one Sharp's carbine, for which Captain W. T. Howell, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 29, D. Texas).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Subsistence Department will furnish oil and wicking for lamps in quarters of the troops stationed in New Orleans (S. O. 29, D. Gulf, Feb. 11).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward William Hammer was ordered Feb. 5 to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty (S. O. 25, D. Gulf). A. A. Surgeon Chas. A. Sewall will return to Santa Fe, N. M., to District Hdqrs, after reporting with Detachment 8th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 16, D. N. M., Feb. 7.) P. O. 24, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 15, announces the death, after an illness of only three days, of Post Surgeon Alfred Delaney, U. S. A. The deceased entered the Service and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, on April 18, 1864, and as First Lieutenant in the Medical Department of the Regular Army, on October 9, 1867, his captaincy in that Department bearing the same date. He had seen nearly eleven

years' military service, and had been on duty at McPherson Barracks as senior medical officer since October, 1875. During all this time his service has been most meritorious, and it can be truly said of the deceased, that his high professional skill as a surgeon, and his many attractive qualities as a kind and courteous gentleman, had earned for him the profound respect and sincere affection of this entire command, by whom his early and sudden death will be most deeply deplored. Surgeon Delaney's remains were removed Feb. 16 to Philadelphia, his father's home, for final interment, under escort (see 2d and 18th Infantry). Hospital Steward Otto Cyriax, U. S. Army, is assigned to temporary duty in the Medical Director's Office at Headquarters D. Gulf, S. O. 33, Feb. 17, to date from the 12th instant. Hospital Steward J. H. Grant, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the Cantonment on the Sweetwater, Tex., and will, upon the expiration of the delay for two months granted him by S. O., W. D., A. G. O., proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., for duty (S. O. 27, M. D. Mo., Feb. 15). A Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the Camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T., and ordered to Fort Wallace, Kansas, to relieve A. A. Surgeon F. H. Atkins, U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, relieving A. Surgeon A. A. DeLoftie, U. S. A., who is ordered to the Camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T., as medical officer (S. O. 28, M. D. Mo., Feb. 16). Leave of absence for one month is hereby granted A. A. Surgeon D. S. Smart, U. S. Army, Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. 28, D. Texas, Feb. 16). A Surgeon J. W. Williams will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board in session in New York City, for examination for promotion, and on completion of the examination will report in person to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota, and for assignment to temporary duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, until such detachment is forwarded (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 21.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence for fifteen days granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, Louisville, Ky., was Feb. 7 extended fifteen days (S. O. 21, D. South). Major J. B. M. Potter will pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hays and Wallace, Kansas, and Fort Lyon, C. T.; Major E. H. Brooke, the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, Camp Supply, I. T., and the Cantonment on the Sweetwater, Texas; Major David Taylor, the troops at Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T., and the Camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T.; Major Frank Bridgman, the troops at Chicago, and the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Major W. H. Johnston, the troops at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Majors John P. Willard and A. S. Towar, those at Forts Craig, Marcy, McRae, Bayard, Selden, Stanton, Tulerosa, Union and Wingate, and Ojo Caliente, N. M., and Fort Garland, C. T., all to Feb. 29 (S. O. 29, D. Mo., Feb. 17).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 18, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of three pairs of trousers, for which First Lieutenant E. H. Ruffner is responsible, and which are alleged to have been stolen from his office. Detail: Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Captain A. L. Varney, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, 5th Cavalry (S. O. 28, D. Mo., Feb. 16).

Chaplains.—Pending the sailing of the steamer for Sitka, Alaska, to which post he is ordered, Post Chaplain Gamaliel Collins, was Jan. 19 assigned to duty in Portland, Oregon (S. O. 10, D. Columbia).

1st Cavalry, Colonel CUIVER GROVER.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walls Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, having completed the duty on which he was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nev., will return to his station (S. O. 13, Div. Pacific, Feb. 10).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel I. N. PALMER.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; E. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

The leave of absence for one month, granted Second Lieutenant James N. Allison, extended one month, was Feb. 14 further extended one month (S. O. 7, Hdqrs Army).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Captain Gerald Russell is detailed as member of the G. C. M. ordered at Camp Sheridan, Neb., March 6. Leave of absence for one month, is granted Major A. W. Evans (S. O. 19, D. Platte, Feb. 16).

A despatch dated Cheyenne, Feb. 21, says: "Brigadier-General George Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, accompanied by Captain Stanton and Lieutenant Bourke, leaves here to-morrow morning

for Fort Fetterman, for which post a large force of cavalry under command of Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel 3d Cavalry, is en route. The entire force is to move northward from Fetterman, but for what purpose is unknown. Large parties are arriving from east and west, and departing for the Black Hills daily."

4th Cavalry, Colonel R. S. McKENZIE.—Headquarters, and A. D. F. H. I. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; B. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. E. G. M. Fort Elliott, Tex.

First Lieutenant F. L. Shoemaker and Second Lieutenants J. W. Martin and Matthew Leeper, Jr., are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at the Camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T. When their services are no longer required they will return to Fort Sill and report to the commanding officer for duty with their respective companies (S. O. 27, D. Mo., Feb. 15).

From Fort Sill, I. T., a correspondent writes, Feb. 15, 1875, that "the Fort Sill Dramatic Club, composed of enlisted men of the 4th Cavalry, up to the present time, has been very successful, having given ten performances, most of which have been very satisfactory. The entertainments have been aided and encouraged by the officers of the regiment, and the commanding officer in particular, since the start. Amusements of this kind tend to relieve the monotony of Army life, and are certainly more beneficial to the soldier than other pleasures in which they are too apt to indulge." The programme of the performance for Jan. 11 and Feb. 9 are enclosed. On the 11th, the "Virginia Mummy," "Othello" (a burlesque), "Betsy Baker," and the "Fellow That Looks Like Me" were played, and on the 9th of Feb., "Jack Long" and the "Persecuted Dutchman." The performers were C. A. Lewis, G. Emerson, E. G. Tucker, Jas. Bowen, A. Campbell, Owen O'Neil, G. Fox, J. Taylor, Charles M. Laing, J. Lynch, C. Smith, E. T. Cook and Wm. Davis. Dances by Fred. Drury and Master Heywood, and character songs by C. M. Laing, were included in the programme of Feb. 9. T. B. Gatewood and George Emerson were managers; George Emerson, stage manager; M. Miller, leader of orchestra, and G. Fox, director of properties.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, 150 recruits to Caddo Station, Indian Territory, where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to the 4th Cavalry. The Department Commander will be notified two weeks in advance of the departure of this detachment (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wm. H. EMORY.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hayes, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C.T.

First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Acting Signal Officer, upon being relieved by First Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, of his duties in connection with the construction and operation of the lines of telegraph in Texas and the Indian Territory, provided for by the acts of Congress approved, respectively, June 3, 1874, and March 3, 1875, will turn over to that officer all Government property and funds now in his charge, and will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army by letter (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

6th Cavalry, Colonel JAMES OAKES.—Headquarters and B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; E. I. Camp Verde, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; K. Camp McDowell, A. T.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of five months, is granted First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, Camp Lowell, Arizona Territory (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 17).

7th Cavalry, Colonel S. D. STURGIS.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. F. I. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. G. Shreveport, La.; E. L. Fort Totten, D. T.; H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; K. McComb City, Miss.

Leave of absence for fourteen days was Feb. 5 granted Major Lewis Merrill, Shreveport, La. (S. O. 25, D. Gulf), and extended fourteen days (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

First Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougall, promoted to be captain same regiment, vice Thompson, retired, is ordered to join his command at Shreveport, La. (S. O. 15, Div. Mo., Feb. 21).

8th Cavalry, Colonel J. I. GREGG.—Headquarters and A. B. E. G. K. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; F. Fort Garland, C. T.; M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

A. A. Surgeon Chas. A. Sewall was Feb. 7 ordered to report to Major W. R. Price, at Albuquerque, N. M., to accompany F. and K. to Fort Clark, Tex.

Major D. R. Clendenin and Captain S. B. M. Young are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., Feb. 23. Major A. J. Alexander and First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth are detailed members, and First Lieutenant H. W. Spole J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., Feb. 21.

9th Cavalry, Colonel EDWARD HATCH.—Headquarters, and F. Santa Fe, N. M.; L. I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A. D. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. Fort Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; M. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McKee, N. M.

Colonel Edward Hatch assumes command of this regiment, and the Headquarters and Staff are transferred to Santa Fe, N. M. The Band, Quartermaster Sergeant and Chief Trumpeter, will remain at Fort Union until further orders (S. O. 11, D. N. M., Feb. 8). Major J. F. Wade, having been relieved from temporary command of the District of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and resume command of that post (S. O. 16, D. N. M., Feb. 7).

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant T. C. Davenport, is extended seven days, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 29, D. Texas, Feb. 17).

10th Cavalry, Colonel BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.—Headquarters and A. D. F. G. I. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; B. E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Texas.

Captain T. A. Baldwin; First Lieutenant T. C. Lebo, and Second Lieutenant Hans J. Gasmann are detailed members, and First Lieutenant M. M. Maxon J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17. Second Lieutenant E. P. Turner was attached Feb. 12 to Co. B (S. O. 26, D. Tex.) Capt. S. T. Norvell and First Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Feb. 21).

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain J. M. Kelley, Fort Griffin, Tex., in S. O. 73, Dec. 22, 1875, from Headquarters of the Army, is further extended three months (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 17).

The operations of the companies of this regiment, attached to the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shafter, 24th Infantry, are described in the report of Colonel Shafter under the head of the 24th Infantry.

1st Artillery, Colonel ISRAEL VOOSES.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. L. Fort Independence, Mass.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, eighty recruits to the points hereinafter mentioned for assignment as follows: Seventeen to Fort Warren, Mass., for A; thirteen to Fort Adams, R. I., for F; twenty-six to Fort Adams, R. I.—to be selected from men who understand horses—for Battery K; twelve to Fort Independence, Mass., for L; twelve to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for M (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

3rd Artillery, Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY.—Headquarters and C. E. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Acting Signal Officer, now at Fort Whipple, Va., will proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to Denison, Tex., and assume charge of the construction and operation of the lines of telegraph in Texas and the Indian Territory, provided for by the acts of Congress approved, respectively, June 3, 1874, and March 3, 1875, relieving First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, of his duties in connection therewith, and receiving from him all Government property and funds now in his charge. Lieutenant Heintzelman will establish his office and station at Denison, Tex., and will be governed in the discharge of his duties by such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

4th Artillery, Colonel HORACE BROOKS.—Headquarters, A. B. Presidio, Cal.; C. D. K. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; F. L. Sitka, Alaska; G. Point San Jose, Cal.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Camp McDermitt, Nev. (Detachment M. Sitka).

The Commanding Officer of Angel Island will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer of the 12th inst., in charge of Captain Charles B. Throckmorton all enlisted men at his post for companies serving in the Department of Arizona. Second Lieutenant Myron W. Howe and Acting Assistant Surgeon John G. Morgan, U. S. A., will report to Captain Throckmorton for duty with his command. The officers named in this order will return to their stations so soon as the enlisted men are transferred to the Commanding Officer at Fort Yuma (S. O. 12, Div. Pacific, Feb. 9). Recruit Otto Thalman has been assigned to C.

5th Artillery, Colonel HENRY J. HUNT.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.

Major Truman Seymour is appointed to inspect at Fort Barrancas, Fla., certain subsistence stores for which First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 32, D. Gulf).

1st Infantry.—Colonel THOMAS G. PITCHER.—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. D. Fort Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. K. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.

The February roster of the Department of Dakota gives the following as the stations of the officers of this regiment: *Fort Randall, D. T.*: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbell; First Lieutenant Allen Smith, R. Q. M. Adjutant; First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; Captain W. N. Tisdall (C); Second Lieutenant M. P. Maus (D); Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson (G); Captain F. Walker (I); Captain Kinzie Bates (K); Second Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds (K). *Lower Brule Agency, D. T.*: Captain I. D. De Russy (A); Second Lieutenant J. J. O'Connell, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. (A). *Fort Sully, D. T.*: Major H. M. Lazelle; First Lieutenant G. S. Jennings (B); Captain R. H. Offley (E); First Lieutenant D. F. Cullinan (E); Captain Leslie Smith (F); Second Lieutenant Matthew Markland, Adjutant (F); Captain T. M. Tolman (H); First Lieutenant John Hamilton (H); Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth (H); Second Lieutenant H. T. Reed, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. (B). *On Detached Service*: Colonel T. G. Pitcher, Government Soldiers' Home, and Captain G. Mallory (B), Assistant Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.; Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth, under orders, Chief Signal Officer; Second Lieutenant J. S. Rogers (I), Detroit High School, Mich.; Second Lieutenant Louis Wilhelm (E), Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. *On Leave*: Captain R. E. Johnston (G); First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, Adjutant; First Lieutenant R. G. Heiner (I); First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde (C); Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott (C). *On Sick Leave*: Captain G. S. Gallupe (D); First Lieutenant H. R. Jones (D); First Lieutenant Thomas Sharp (F); First Lieutenant George Duff; First Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong (G).

2nd Infantry, Colonel FRANK WHEATON.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A. Livingston, Ala.; C. Huntsville, Ala.; E. Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K. Mobile, Ala.

The band of this regiment officiated at the funeral of Post Surgeon Delaney deceased, at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16, and Lieutenant G. K. Webster conducted the remains to Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Foute read the funeral services. The usual morning and evening gun was not fired on the day of the funeral. One gun was fired as the funeral procession passed out of the garrison, and one as the train bearing the remains of the deceased left the depot. No parade drill or fatigue calls were sounded, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the officers of the garrison of Atlanta wore crape upon the sword hilt and left arm for thirty days (Post Orders 24, McPherson Barracks).

3rd Infantry, Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES.—Headquarters and A. B. E. F. G. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinsville, La.; H. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.

The leave of absence for one month, granted Captain George E. Head, was Feb. 14 extended two months (S. O. 7, Hdqrs Army).

4th Infantry, Colonel FRANKLIN F. FLINT.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. D. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; B. C. Brown, W. T.; C. F. I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Second Lieutenant Robert H. Young, is revoked, he having declined to avail himself thereof; and leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, to go beyond the boundaries of the United States, is granted him. Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Captain Avery B. Cain (S. O. 18, D. Platte, Feb. 14).

8th Infantry, Colonel AUGUST V. KAUTZ.—Headquarters and E. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. C. Camp Grant, A. T.

The following is the assignment of recruits for this regiment, by S. O. 15, Div. Pacific, Feb. 14:

Co. A.—Frank G. Allen, Oliver Barr, Wm. Brooks, David F. Burns, Edward Carter, Joseph Casey, Eugene Daly, Wm. H. Crawford, Worth A. Everts, Dennis Farrell, James Gallagher, James Harris, John Hutcheson, Lyman M. Jewett, Wellington R. King, James Kirby, James M. Leahy, Matthew Maloney, Michael A. Quigley. *Co. B.*—Adelbert Andrews, Joseph B. Dunn, John Flannery, James W. Minchin, Harry Moore, John Noonan, Michael O'Byrne, Francis B. Ray, Wm. Ryan, James R. Slatery, Wm. Smith, James H. Wertz, Samuel White, James Wool, Martin Whelan, Henry Wilkins. *Co. C.*—Thomas Armstrong, John Baggett, James Bailey, Thomas Casey, James Colbeck, Adelard Desrivieres, James Donohue, Ferdinand Flick, Edward Gorman, Nicholas Heldt, Patrick Hogan, Joseph Welham. *Co. D.*—Edward H. Banister, George Bennett, John H. Bostwick, Frank Bushell, James Condon, James Coudon, Charles H. Florida, John Galvin, Daniel Holland, Patrick Kennedy, James Kins, Michael O. Loughlin, John Mangan, James McCready, Edward McNany, Henry Schrotel. *Co. E.*—John Bennett, Patrick Brereton, Daniel Flynn, Michael G. Hyman, Griffith H. Jones, Henry Koeth, Andrew Matson, Jeremiah Regan. *Co. F.*—George W. Brockett, Henry Kremer, Louis Mayotte, John McFarlin, Keeran McGuire, Luke Muller, Terrance O'Neil, Wm. L. Phelps, Frank Poole, Owen S. Potter, Charles L. Rollins, John Schoenmaker, George Smith, Timothy Sullivan. *Co. G.*—Michael J. McLean, Colin F. McKinnon, Michael Nevin, Thomas O'Connell, George Power, Frederick A. Reed, Wm. R. Shambo, Edward F. Walters, Robert E. Warford. *Co. H.*—Wm. Dingwell, James Murphy, John Neasen, Edward Reichert, James Shanery, Thomas Smith, Charles Verst. *Co. I.*—Daniel B. Ryer, Horace S. Simmons, Wm. J. Sherman, Wm. E. Stevens, Albert W. Trader, Patrick Wallace, Martin Walsh, Samuel J. Walker. *Co. K.*—Frank Moriarty, Henry T. Stunkel, Lorenzo W. Rollins, Richard H. Swinburn, John Sullivan, George Thorn, Fliny D. Scott, Arno White, Richard Smith.

9th Infantry, Colonel JOHN H. KING.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. I. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

The following officers are detailed as members of a G. C.-M. at Camp Sheridan, Neb., March 6: Captain John D. Devin; First Lieutenant Morris C. Foot; Assistant Surgeon M. W. Wood, Medical Department; Second Lieutenants Hayden DeLaney, John A. Baldwin and Thomas S. McCaleb. First Lieutenant Wm. B. Peave, Judge-Advocate.

10th Infantry, Colonel HENRY B. CLITZ.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Captain F. E. Lacey is detailed president of G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17.

Lieutenant S. Y. Seyburn has been detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17.

11th Infantry, Colonel WILLIAM H. WOOD.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

The following officers are detailed as members of a G. C.-M. at Fort Griffin, Tex., Feb. 21: Captains Theodore Schwan and G. L. Choisy; First Lieutenants W. E. Kingsbury, John Whitney and L. A. Matile. Second Lieutenant C. H. Gorringer, Judge-Advocate.

Captain Charles G. Bartlett, 4th Infantry, promoted to be Major 11th Infantry, vice Douglas, promoted, is ordered to join his command at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 15, Div. Mo., Feb. 21).

12th Infantry, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.

Recruit Frederick Lutz has been assigned to K.

13th Infantry, Colonel P. R. DE TROBRIAND.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.

The Commanding Officer of New Orleans, La., sent Feb. 5 forty recruits to Holly Springs, Miss., fifty-five to Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and twenty-seven to Vicksburg, Miss., for the companies of this regiment stationed at these posts (S. O. 25, D. Gulf).

Major R. S. La Motte is appointed to inspect at Vicksburg, Miss., certain commissary property and subsistence stores for which First Lieutenant J. B. Guthrie, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 33, D. Gulf, Feb. 17). Fort Gibson, Miss., is announced as one of the regularly established posts of the Department of

the Gulf, in Circular No. 1, Feb. 17. Captain F. E. De Courcy is assigned to the command. Until further orders H will constitute the garrison.

14th Infantry, Colonel JOHN E. SMITH.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I and K, at Camp Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; D, and E, Fort Cameron, U. T.; G, Fort Cameron, Utah.

The following officers constitute the detail for a G. C. M. appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., Feb. 28: Major Montgomery Bryant; Captain Gilbert S. Carpenter; First Lieutenants Samuel McConkie and Julius E. Quentin; Second Lieutenants Charles F. Lloyd, Frederick S. Calhoun and Joseph H. Gustin. Second Lieutenant John Murphy, Judge-Advocate.

Major Henry Douglas, 11th Infantry, promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel 14th Infantry, vice Woodward, promoted, is ordered to join his command at Fort Cameron, Utah (S. O. 15, Div. Mo., Feb. 21).

15th Infantry, Colonel Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, Ft. Garland, C. T.; A, K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, F, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Seiden, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

The ambulance and wagon at Santa Fe from Fort Garland, C. T., returned with recruits assigned to D, in charge of Lance Sergeant Denis Galvin, D, Feb. 8 (S. O. 11, D. N. M.).

At a meeting held by the members of C, Fort Union, N. M., Feb. 12, 1876, of which First Sergeant David Kelleher was chairman, and Private Thomas Y. Payne Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The company has learned with extreme sorrow of the death of their respected company commander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Ellis, Captain 15th Infantry, at San Francisco, Cal.,

Resolved, That while we deeply regret and mourn his death, we can never forget his many acts of kindness, which are indelibly engraved in our memory.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family, whose generosity and kindness in the past, we will ever remember and cherish as a treasure.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy retained in the records of the company.

FIRST SERGEANT DAVID KELLEHER, Chairman.
PRIVATE THOMAS Y. PAYNE, Secretary.

The Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant, with all the books, records, property, etc., pertaining to the Headquarters of the 15th Infantry—the Sergeant Major in charge—were Feb. 11 ordered to proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and take station (S. O. 13, Dist. N. Mexico).

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, 14th Infantry, promoted to be Colonel 15th Infantry, vice Granger, deceased, is ordered to join his command at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 15, Div. Mo., Feb. 21).

16th Infantry, Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F, G, Nashville, Tenn.; A, Lebanon, Ky.; B, H, Jackson, Miss.; C, I, Little Rock, Ark.; D, Humboldt, Tenn.; E, Lancaster, Ky.; K, Frankfort, Ky.

Captain Thomas E. Rose; First Lieutenant T. W. Morrison, and Second Lieutenant T. C. Woodbury are constituted a Board of Officers to meet at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 23, to report upon the qualifications of E. W. Main as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 33, D. Gulf).

17th Infantry, Colonel THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B, C, Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D, Fort Rice, D. T.; E, Standing Rock, Ay, D. T.; G, Fort A. Lincoln D. T.; H, Camp Hancock, D. T.; I, K, Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

The following officers constitute the detail for a G. C. M. appointed to assemble at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., Feb. 24, for the trial of Private Charles Smurr, F, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it: Colonel T. L. Crittenden; Assistant Surgeon Wm. D. Wolverton, Medical Department; Captain Wm. M. Van Horne; First Lieutenants James M. Burns and Robert Cairns; Second Lieutenants D. H. Brush and Alexander Ogle. Captain Clarence E. Bennett, Judge-Advocate.

19th Infantry, Colonel THOMAS H. RUGER.—Headquarters and B, D, F, G, H, I, Columbia, S. C.; A, E, Atlanta, Ga.; C, Yorkville, S. C.; K, Greenville, S. C.

A funeral escort of honor, one company, was detailed, under command of Captain E. R. Keillogg, to accompany the remains of Post Surgeon Delancy deceased, to the railroad depot in Atlanta, Feb. 16 (Post Orders 24, McPherson Barracks, Ga.) The following named officers were pall bearers: Captain Daggett, Lieutenants Durham, Dempsey, Egbert, Clark and Briggs.

19th Infantry, Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D, I, Fort Lyon, C. T.; A, C, Fort Dodge, Kas.; B, Fort Larned, Kas.; E, H, Sweetwater, Tex.; F, G, Camp Supply, I, T.; K, Fort Wallace, Kas.

The leave of absence for ten days granted Captain H. E. Stansbury, Fort Wallace, Kan., is extended seven days (S. O. 29, D. M., Feb. 17).

20th Infantry, Colonel GEORGE SYKES.—Headquarters and C, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Seward, D. T.; B, G, H, Fort Ripley, Minn.; D, F, I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E, K, Fort Totten, D. T.

From Fort Totten, Feb. 1, a correspondent writes as follows: "In remembrance of the great event of Independence, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt gave a little party on the last day of January. The invited guests, the officers of the post, Captains Wm. Fletcher and A. A. Harbach, 20th Infantry; Captain T. M. McDougall and Lieutenant W. T. Craycroft, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenants H. Cushman and A. Raynolds, Adjutant, 20th Infantry, and Indian Agent Beckwood, assembled at sound of tattoo in the brilliant illuminated mansion of General Hunt, in the costume of the last century, and the writer of this, who had the pleasure to be present, although he has been, when not exactly in, but with the Army for fifteen years, and travelled all over this country South and North, never saw a nicer party. The evening passed between dancing, music, and some splendid singing of the ladies and children present, to the satisfaction of all."

21st Infantry, Colonel ALFRED SULLY.—Headquarters and D, E, H, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A, Camp Harney, Or.; B, Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C, Fort Townsend, W. T.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K, Fort Boise, I. T.

The journey performed by Colonel Sully from Fort Vancouver to Portland, and return, on the 4th and 5th of Jan., 1876, to examine the accounts of disbursing officers, was authorized Jan. 17 (S. O. 9, D. Columbia). Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director, it appearing that he is suffering from a fistulous ulcer, which disables him from performing active labor for his support, Joseph Bossard, recently discharged from G, will be temporarily admitted to the post hospital at Fort Vancouver for medical treatment (S. O. 8, D. Columbia, Jan. 14). Colonel Alfred Sully was Jan. 25 appointed to act as inspector on quartermaster's stores at Vancouver Depot (S. O. 12, D. Columbia).

The Commanding Officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., will send Private James Ryan, a deserter from D, to the Medical Director, Department of California, that he may be brought before the Commissioners of Lunacy, with a view to his being sent to the insane asylum at Stockton, Cal. (S. O. 14, Div. Pacific, Feb. 12).

Recruits Jacob Falkar and Frank Delare have been assigned to G.

23rd Infantry, Colonel JEFF. C. DAVIS.—Headquarters and C, D, G, H, I, K, Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A, Fort Hart-suff, Neb.; B, N. Platte, Neb.; E, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F, Fort Russell, W. T.

The Commanding Officer of Omaha Barracks, will, on the re-enlistment of Sergeant Patrick Naughten, G, grant him a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 18, D. Platte, Feb. 14).

25th Infantry, Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS.—Headquarters and D, E, H, I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; A, C, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, Fort Quitman, Tex.; G, Fort Bliss, Tex.

First Lieutenant Wallace Tear was permitted to remain in San Antonio, Tex., from Feb. 13 to Feb. 17, by S. O. 25, D. Tex. Captain J. W. French; First Lieutenant H. P. Ritzius, and Second Lieutenant J. H. Lane are detailed members, and First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Feb. 21. The resignation of the adjutancy by Lieutenant C. N. Gray has been accepted (G. O. 4, series 1875, Hdqrs 25th Infantry), and First Lieutenant D. B. Wilson appointed Adjutant (G. O. 1, series 1876, Hdqrs 25th Infantry).

The leave of absence granted Captain M. L. Courtney, Fort Davis, Tex., in S. O. 217, Nov. 17 1875, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended six months (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 17).

24th Infantry, Colonel JOSEPH H. POTTER.—Headquarters and C, K, H, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; B, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.

First Lieutenant B. M. Custer was ordered Feb. 12 to Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 26, D. Tex.) Captains Lewis Johnson and J. N. Morgan, and First Lieutenant T. E. Merritt are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Henry Wygant J. A. of G. C. M. at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., Feb. 23. Captain J. W. Clous; First Lieutenant J. L. Clem, and Second Lieutenant M. C. Wessels are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort Brown, Tex., Feb. 21.

Lt.-Col. Shafter, of the 24th Infantry, sends to Headquarters a most interesting account of the operations of his command for the past six months, which we give below, with the exception of the portion describing the country through which they passed, which we reserve for another occasion. Wood, water and grass were found in abundance, and a grazing country unsurpassed by any portion of Western Texas.

Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 4, 1876.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Texas.—I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding the following report of the operations of my command during the past six months, together with a general description of the country scouted through.

I was ready to leave Fort Concho the last of June, but was detained, by orders from Department Headquarters, for several days, and it was not until the 14th of July that I got fairly started for the fresh fork of the Brazos, where I proposed to establish a supply camp. I reached the point on the 31st, distant 180 miles from Fort Concho.

As it was pretty well known that the reservation Indians were nearly all at Fort Sill, and that the Owa-ha-da, to the number of 300, had come into Sill on the 3d of June, from Texas, I determined to break my command into scouting columns of two or three companies, and to scout mainly into the plains lying west and south of Supply Camp, a country almost entirely unknown, except to Indians. From the great amount of water that had fallen early in July over the whole of the Staked Plains, I believed no serious trouble would be encountered from lack of water, though at that time scarcely any living water was known in the parts of the plains I wished to scout. In carrying out this plan, Captain Nolan, 10th Cavalry, with Companies A and C, was detailed at Rindleebrook's Springs, July 21, with twenty-one days' rations, and ordered to scout in a westerly direction, finally joining me at Camp Supply, which he reached August 6, having on the 28th of July, destroyed a large Indian camp, with all their dried meat, lodges, skins, cooking utensils, clothing, etc. On the 5th of August, I started on a scout with four companies of cavalry and Seminoles, for the purpose of intercepting the band of Indians found by Captain Nolan on July 25, about 150 miles south of Supply Camp. During this scout I crossed the plains to the Pecos, thence down to Horse-head Crossing, returning to Supply Camp September 25, having marched 840½ miles, nearly the whole distance through a country hitherto unknown to troops, finding several permanent watering places, and destroying the lodge poles of one large Indian camp. Meanwhile Captain Vile, 10th Cavalry, with two companies, leaving Supply Camp August 10 and 27, had made two short scouts, one on General Mackenzie's trail to Portale, New Mexico, and another to Palo Duro, and Red river, returning to camp, September 6. Both these scouts developed the fact that no Indians were in the northern part of the plains, or had recently been passing through them.

After recruiting my animals and reclothing the men, I left Fresh Fork of Brazos October 12, with six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, for another scout. After getting to head of Double Mountain, Fork of Brazos, Captain Baldwin, with two companies of cavalry and a detail of infantry, was detached and ordered to proceed, via Moo-cha-ko-way and Sulphur Springs, to Big Spring, there to establish a camp and scout south and west.

With the balance of the command, I moved to Laguna Cuates, where one company of infantry was left, and then to Laguna Sabinos. At this point Lieutenant Bullis had discovered Indians, and taken from them twenty-five horses and mules, the Indians escaping and leaving their camp standing, which was destroyed October 18, with all their supplies, consisting of fifty sacks of mesquite beans, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds of buffalo meat, about 100 buffalo hides, 100 good lodge-poles, cooking utensils, etc.

From Laguna Sabinos I followed trail to five large wells, thirty

miles south. There Lieutenant Geddes, 25th Infantry, with two companies of cavalry and Seminoles, was detached and ordered to follow trail as long as possible, while, with the two remaining companies, I started across the plains to Monument Springs, in New Mexico.

The trail was followed by Lieutenant Geddes to the Rio Grande, about sixty miles above the mouth of the Pecos, where he struck a small party of Indians, killing one man, and capturing four squaws and one child. From there he went to Fort Clark for rations, and from there to Fort Concho, remaining at the latter post, by direction of the Department Commander, until the arrival of my command.

After leaving Five Wells with Companies A and C, 10th Cavalry, I marched nearly due west sixty-three miles, reaching Monument Springs October 23. On the 24th a large trail was taken and followed until the 27th, when it was abandoned at the White Sand Hills, as there was no prospect of overtaking the Indians, and as they were going in the direction of both Baldwin's and Geddes' columns. On this scout, a large lake of permanent water was found thirty-five miles north of White Sand Hills. At this lake a large lot of poles were abandoned by the Indians, who scattered in all directions. Returned to Laguna Sabinos November 1.

On the 5th of November I sent Lieutenant Lebo, from Sabinos, with Company A, via Cuates and head of Fresh Fork of Brazos, to Casa Amarilla, from which place he was to scout for several days in that vicinity. The object of the scout was mainly to keep the Indians from getting buffalo. He returned to Cuates on the 11th, having seen neither Indians nor fresh signs. He found, however, six miles north of Casa Amarilla, a lake of fresh living water. On the same day that Lieutenant Lebo was sent out, I left Laguna Sabinos, with Lieutenant Jones and twenty-five men, for Tobacco creek, where I wished to establish a new supply camp. Reached there on the 6th, and followed Captain Baldwin's trail to Big Spring, where I found him on the 8th in camp. On the 15th I started for Sabinos on my third scout to New Mexico, with three companies of cavalry, leaving Lieutenant Ward and Jones, with a detail of fifty men, with orders to go direct to Monument Spring, starting the same day that I would from the Five Wells, thirty-three miles further South. I arrived at the Spring on the night of the 21st, and Lieutenant Ward on the following morning, he having discovered, in the very centre of the plains, sixty wells of excellent water.

After thoroughly scouting the country in every direction, and satisfying myself that there were no Indians in that part of the Plains, I started on the 27th on my return to Five Wells, via the wells found by Lieutenant Ward. While at this place, awaiting the return of Lieutenant Jones, who had been sent to scout to the northwest, I received, on the 29th, the despatches of the Commanding General, directing me to come in at once. The post was reached December 9 and the scout disbanded, and on the 18th I reached Fort Duncan.

All officers in charge of scouting parties have been specially charged to carefully note the character and resources of the country passed through by them, and the intricacies of their routes have been forwarded to Department Headquarters with my own. The country coming under my observation embraces nearly all that scouted through by my command the past summer, except that passed over by Lieutenant Geddes, on the scout to the Rio Grande, and a considerable portion of that I have passed over in former scouts.

Lieutenant Geddes discovered several good springs of water on his trail, and reports that his command did not suffer at all from want of water. My experience further west, and near the Rio Grande, was the same, in the fall of 1875, when I was at no time more than a half day without water, either in springs or rock-tanks.

The command furnished me was sufficient for the work it was expected to do, and I regret that so little actual damage was inflicted on the Indians—one killed and five captured being the extent in that direction. Of the destruction of their supplies, the showing is a little better, one of their largest bands losing everything in their camp except horses. One smaller camp was also destroyed, with all the supplies in it, and about all the lodge-poles any of the bands had were burned at various times. About seventy-five ponies were picked up, the most of them of little value; those taken by Lieutenant Bullis being the best. Eleven good mules, in all, were captured, and they, with the only two horses suitable for Government work, were branded and taken up by the Quartermaster.

The best of the ponies were given to the guides, Seminoles and Tonkawas, with a few to some of the officers. A good many were claimed when they reached Concha, and a number—broken down—were left on the plains by the guides.

The Indians themselves were driven from the plains to Mexico, where they now are. But one opportunity to inflict serious damage on the Indians occurred during the scout, when the troop suddenly found themselves within striking distance of a large camp. This opportunity, however, was unimproved by the officer in command, and the Indians permitted to escape without attack or pursuit. At the time my command left the Plains to come in, I do not believe there was an Indian east of the Pecos and south of red river.

The various scouts have shown how easily the Plains may be traversed, in almost any direction, and to all the large military places, there are plain wagon roads that will show for years. Unless there should be an outbreak of the Indians in Indian Territory, but few troops will be necessary to keep the lower part of the plains free from Indians.

A command of the size of my own, stationed at three or four points, would easily do it. The occupation of the more important watering places on the Plains will, in my opinion, be all that is necessary to keep the Indians entirely off them, unless it might be after heavy rains, when they could stay at rain-water holes, but, even in that case, they would not dare to leave their families to go on scouting expeditions, with soldiers anywhere within 100 miles of them.

I believe that, if two or three permanent camps were established on the edge of the Plains, of three or four companies each, the frontier settlements in Western Texas would be advanced 150 miles in two years.

W. R. SHAFER, Lieut.-Col. 24th Infantry, Commanding.

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Promotions.—The following promotions and appointments are announced in the General Service Detachment, U. S. A., on duty as Guard of the Fort Leavenworth Prison: Corporal Robt. Reynolds to be sergeant, vice Krager, transferred to the 15th Inf.; Private John Henry, to be corporal, vice Reynolds, promoted (S. O. 27, D. Mo., Feb. 15).

Discharged.—Private Joseph Keenan, General Service Detachment, to date from the 20th instant (S. O. 28, D. Mo., Feb. 16).

Private Charles F. Shelton, A, 7th Cavalry; Private Julius Baumann, Battery B, 4th Artillery; Private James Archibald, H, 18th Infantry; Private John F. Root, F, 8th Cavalry; Sergeant John B. Charlton, F, 4th Cavalry; Private Charles Calow, H, 19th Infantry; Commissary Sergeant Francis Sullivan, U. S. Army, now stationed at Camp Supply, I. T.; Trumpeter Charles Baker, C, 17th Infantry (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19). Corporal James Morrison, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. A., now at Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; Private John West, C, 7th Cavalry; Private Robert F. Calkins, L, Second Artillery (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 21).

Discharge Revoked.—Recruit Charles M. Todd, G. Service (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 17). Private Edw. E. Sanders, I, 5th Cavalry (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

Sent to Soldiers' Home.—John Perham, late private, B, 18th Infantry, from Columbia, S. C. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 17).

Transferred.—Privates Robert Downey, A, 6th Cavalry, to G, 8th Infantry, Camp Lowell, A. T.; John Lutz, G, 8th Infantry, to A, 6th Cavalry, Camp Apache, A. T.; Morris M. Samet, F, 6th Cavalry, to the 8th Infantry, with a view to his appointment as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 17); Artificer James Ryan, I, 5th Artillery, to L, 1st Artillery, Fort Independence, Mass. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 19).

Sentence Remitted.—Corporal Samuel Stewart, G, 1st Infantry. The sentence to be reduced to ranks and confined to 6 months, "in consideration of long and faithful service" (G. C. M. O. 11, D. Dakota, Feb. 9).

Released from Confinement.—Charles Lynn and John McCalley, F, 5th Artillery, Feb. 5 (G. C. M. O. 5, D. South). Arthur Calef, B, 13th Infantry, Feb. 15 (S. O. 31, D. Gulf). Thomas Rowbotham, D, 7th Infantry, at Camp Baker, M. T., on the 29th April, 1876, provided his conduct shall, in the meantime, continue to be satisfactory (S. O. 19, D. Dakota). From Fort Leavenworth, John Anderson, W. D. McCauliff, and Frederick Staggmiller, Feb. 14; Edward Hayman, Michael Loftus, and John Ruben, Feb. 28; Timothy Connell and Herman Hoherst, Feb. 19 (S. O. 25, D. Missouri).

Sentenced to Confinement.—From Fort Leavenworth (order revoked) to Fort Griffin, Tex., Feb. 11, John Brown, late B, and Alexander Lewis, late E, 10th Cavalry (S. O. 25, D. Tex.). At posts, Peter Lacy, M, 2d Artillery, 2 months and \$20; Wm. Stratemann, M, 2d Artillery, 3 months and \$30 (G. C. M. O. 6, D. South, Feb. 8). Frederick A. Ross, Band, 3d Infantry, dishonorable discharge and 2 years at Fort Leavenworth; Peter Henderson, G, 2d Infantry, 6 months at post and \$60; Charles Collett, B, 13th Infantry, 3 months and \$30; Frank Harlan, I, and John Allen, B, 13th Infantry, each 2 months and \$20 (G. C. M. O. 7, D. Gulf, Feb. 10).

Jos. Wilson, C, 1st Infantry, six months at Fort Randall, D. T. (G. C. M. O. 11, D. Dakota, Feb. 9.) John Corcoran, C, 7th Cavalry, six months and \$10 monthly forfeiture; John Sullivan, three months and \$10 monthly forfeiture (G. C. M. O. 10, D. Dakota, Jan. 25).

The Indians.—A press despatch dated "Omaha, Neb., Feb. 17," says: "It is stated on the most competent and reliable official authority that the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians have been and are yet making the most extensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a very few weeks. They have been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they could get them, going as far south as the Indian Territory for this purpose. It has been known for some time past that the best fighting men had deserted the agencies, and are roving in the Big Horn, Powder River, and Tongue River countries, concentrating and arranging forces for this war. There are at the agencies and on the reservations only those who are too infirm or disabled to be of use, and the families of those Indians who have left. So far as known the Indians will likely strike the frontier settlements, and unless something is promptly done they will do terrible work before they can be overpowered."

A despatch from Helena, Mon., Feb. 21, says: "A party of ten men arrived at Bozeman, Mon., on the night of the 18th instant, from Fort Pease, at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, and report that the Sioux are encamped in the neighborhood of the fort in large numbers. One man from the fort, named Jesse, was killed by the Indians. Fourteen men were left in the camp, and efforts are being made to have three companies of cavalry go to the rescue."

Base Ball.—A game of base ball was played at Fort McKavett, Texas, between the Enterprise and Columbia B. B. Clubs, with the following result:

ENTERPRISE.					O. R.	COLUMBIA.					O. R.
Beaumont.....	5	0				Ray.....	5	1			
Glenn.....	4	1				Sheridan.....	3	2			
Gosson.....	2	2				Liffin.....	4	1			
Bennett.....	4	1				Williams.....	3	1			
Parker.....	2	1				Harrington.....	4	2			
Cook.....	3	0				Jacoby.....	0	5			
Fisher.....	3	0				Williams.....	5	1			
Moulton.....	0	1				Phealen.....	2	2			
Irving.....	4	0				McDermott.....	1	4			
Total.....	27	6				Total.....	27	19			
Innings... 1st	2d	3d	4th			5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Enterprise... 2	0	0	0			1	0	0	2	1—6	
Columbia... 0	3	1	1			0	5	0	4	5—19	

Scorers—Mr. Marmont, Co. E, 10th Infantry, and Mr. Goodchild, Co. C, 10th Infantry. Umpire—Mr. Henry J. Sayers (Principal Musician Band). Time of game—One hour and 45 minutes.

The N. Y. Times' Washington correspondent reports, Feb. 19, that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has had quite an extended session, discussing the West Point Appropriation bill. The reductions made by the House in the appropriations for this school were not well received by the Senate Committee, and it is believed the bill will be much amended. It is understood, however, that the Committee will consent to the reduction in the pay and allowances of cadets from \$700 to \$540 per annum.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: The volume just issued from the office of the Surgeon-General of the Navy will be of no little importance, and of practical benefit, to all the commercial, as well as to the United States naval service. It contains seventy-eight essays on the health of sailors, and the best means of attaining and preserving it. There are no theorizings, but the sensible views of thoughtful men, all connected with the Navy, who record only their own observations, and those in the plainest language.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Brooklyn, Shawmut, and Monongahela arrived at Port Royal, Feb. 14.

THE Wasp was sold on the 5th of January last, at Montevideo, for \$2,100.

MR. THOMAS SNOW has resigned his position as Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

THE Board of Examiners, of which Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, is president, has adjourned to resume duties on the 1st of April next.

THE Ossipee, Shawmut, Monongahela and Seatara have been ordered from Port Royal to Pensacola, for the purpose of towing the iron-clads from Pensacola to Port Royal, to which latter place they are to be removed.

COMMANDER Wm. E. Fitzhugh has been substituted for Commander Casey as a member of the Spalding Court-martial, the duties of Commander Casey, as commanding officer of the *Portsmouth*, requiring his constant attention and presence at San Francisco. A. R. Hagner, the Judge-Advocate of the Court, is a lawyer of Annapolis, Md., of considerable experience and reputation.

THE Franklin, flag-ship of the European station, has been ordered by cable, to proceed to Southampton, England, where she will receive instructions in regard to visiting Cherbourg, to receive the contributions of American artists to the Centennial. She will then return to Gibraltar to meet the *Supply* and transfer the contributions to her. The *Franklin* will also receive, at Southampton, the contributions from England for the Centennial.

THE Naval Committee of the House, accompanied by Admiral Porter and his aid, Commander Kane, went down the Potomac Feb. 18, on the torpedo-boat *Alarm*. While on the river the working of the torpedo apparatus was explained to the Committee. Upon their arrival at the yard the committee were received with a salute of fifteen guns, and were conducted through the establishment by Commodore Patterson and Captain Badger.

THE Key West Key of the Gulf says: "We would ask Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, to permit the U. S. sloop-of-war *Shawmut* to remain in our harbor one month more from date (Jan. 29), and we pledge our reputation for veracity, that with the assistance of the executive officer we will send that ship to any part of the world as the proud model ship of the American Navy. A number of the crew have already joined the I. O. G. T., and many more have signified their intention to 'follow suit.' Having conquered their greatest enemy—Rum! we have no hesitation in endorsing them at heavy odds against the enemies of their country."

THE Alta (California), says: "Last Wednesday (9th Feb.) a number of sailors belonging to the enlisted crew of the U. S. steamer *Pensacola* deserted. They were arrested by the Harbor police and detained at the city prison. Yesterday six of the tars, in manacles, were taken to the ship. The Police Department has been taken aback by the action of the arresting officers. It is claimed that not only was the arrest illegal (the police having no authority to arrest deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, except on a warrant), but that the reprehensibility of the act is increased by arithmetical progression, in the fact that one of the officers fired four shots at one of the fugitives, hitting a window in a Notary's office on California street, near Sansome, and coming within an ace of perforating a small boy." Whatever may be thought of the shooting, the arrest of the deserters without a warrant is nothing novel. The Vallejo officers have always acted on the theory that a deserter can be stopped and taken back to his ship not only without a warrant but by any person, officer or civilian.

THE funeral of Pay Director Henry Etting, U. S. Navy, took place on the 18th inst., from the residence of his brother, 1315 Spruce street, Philadelphia, and which was largely attended by the officers of the Navy and citizens. The religious services at the house and at Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the remains were interred, were conducted by Chaptain E. C. Brittinger. The marines with the band of the station accompanied the hearse as far as Broad and Race streets, where a firing party was detailed, which proceeded to Laurel Hill in a vehicle, and rendered the last honors to the respected dead by firing three volleys over the grave. The pall bearers were Rear-Admirals J. L. Lardner and Thornton A. Jenkins; Pay Director Robert Pettit, Medical Director W. S. W. Ruschenberger; Commodore John Goldsborough, and Capt. Clark H. Wells. In a Special Order dated Feb. 17, Captain Wells, commandant, says: "It is the sad duty of the commandant to announce to the officers attached to this station the death of Pay Director Henry Etting, U. S. Navy, at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., whose long and faithful service in the Navy had endeared him to all with whom he was associated."

In reference to the change in the command of the North Atlantic station, at Norfolk, of which we gave an account last week, a correspondent writes: "Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy, accompanied by his flag lieutenant, R. T. Jasper, arrived at Norfolk on the 11th, from Key West. Admiral Muhlani received him at the Atlantic Hotel, where he was temporarily quartered, and on the 14th, at noon, turned over the command of the North Atlantic squadron, with the customary salutes and ceremonies. Rear-Admiral Le Roy, in General Order No. 1, dated February 14, announced the following as the officers of

his personal staff: Captain S. B. Luce, chief of staff; Lieutenant R. T. Jasper, aid and flag lieutenant; Master Chauncey Thomas, aid and signal officer; W. H. Edwards, secretary; T. V. Brittingham, clerk. Admiral and Mrs. Muhlani sailed for Philadelphia the same day, and after March 1 will be domiciled in the Governor's residence at the Naval Asylum. Mr. Walter G. Jones, secretary, accompanies the Admiral to his new post, and both carry with them the best wishes of the squadron which is mindful of their uniform courtesy, and promptness in the performance of duty."

COMMANDER J. N. Miller, in a despatch, dated at Levuka, Fiji, January 15, reports the arrival of the *Tuscarora*, at that port on the 13th of January, having left Honolulu, December 6. The line of soundings was commenced immediately after leaving Honolulu, and seventy-five casts were made from that place to Kadavu, Fiji group. The great circle route was followed as nearly as practicable, and sail made between the casts—the fires being banked when the wind would permit. She lost but one day during the passage on account of a too heavy sea for sounding. Enderbury Island was reached, 25th of December, which is the only one of the Phoenix group suitable for landing a cable. It will be uninhabited when the guano is removed. Emmons Bay, Ya Asana Island, is suitable for cable landing, as is also Raritona Bay. There is a native settlement at Emmons Bay, but there are no white settlers on it. Kadavu is considered one of the most suitable islands for landing a cable. Commander Miller also reports that, upon investigation, no American vessel has been engaged in the practice of kidnapping natives of these islands, and that there are but two or three instances of natives of other islands being taken without their consent by vessels under any flag, and in those cases the offenders were tried before the British Colonial Courts in Australia.

A CURIOUS case of rank, or no rank, has just occurred, writes a correspondent: Captain Shufeldt, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, left his bureau and went to sea in the *Despatch*, on a tour of inspection. Heretofore it has been usual for the chief of "some other" bureau, as Lord Dundreary might say, to be appointed to act in his absence, or where very important, as last summer, in the case of the absence of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, for the Secretary of the Navy himself to take the bureau. In this case, however, Captain C. S. Badger, captain of the Washington Navy-yard, and equipment officer of the same, was ordered as acting chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and not detached from his duties as captain of the yard and equipment officer. Consequently, Captain Badger, in the latter capacities, is under the order of the commandant, Commodore Patterson—but as chief of bureau, can, and probably will, give him orders relating to equipment duty. Can anything be more absurd, or contrary to Military or Naval rank and usage? A dozen officers in or around Washington might have been appointed acting chief, or could have been ordered, if necessary, without this conflict of authority and rank.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

G. O. No. 206, Washington, February 15, 1876.

Medals of honor will be awarded to John Handran, seaman, and Edward Maddin, ordinary seaman, for the gallant conduct displayed by them in saving human life, as per the following commendatory report from Captain S. R. Franklin, commanding the U. S. S. *Franklin*. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN.

LISBON, PORTUGAL, January 19, 1876.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant conduct of John Handran, seaman, and Edward Maddin, ordinary seaman, which was displayed under the following circumstances:

On the morning of the 9th instant, Henry O. Neil, landsman, fell overboard from the lower boom of this vessel while a strong tide was running, and would probably have been drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of the men above-named, who instantly sprang into the water and sustained him until a boat was sent to their assistance.

I would state in this connection that John Handran, seaman, has displayed the same sort of gallantry on several occasions. I am, sir, etc., S. R. FRANKLIN, Captain Commanding.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 14.—Lieutenant John A. Rodgers, Surgeon Joseph Hugg, Acting Assistant Surgeons John V. Connan, Passed Assistant Engineer George J. Barnap, Gunner George L. Albro, Acting Carpenter Henry S. Chubb and Acting Sailmaker James W. Wingate, to the Junata, at Baltimore, Md.

FEBRUARY 15.—Surgeon Thomas C. Walton, to the receiving ship *Wootter*, at Norfolk, Va.

FEBRUARY 16.—Lieutenant Joseph Marthon and Surgeon John H. Clark to the store ship *New Hampshire*, March 1.

Paymaster R. W. Allen, Gunner James M. Hogg and Sailmakers Stephen Seaman, to the store ship *New Hampshire*.

Boatswain Alexander McCone, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

FEBRUARY 17.—Captain William D. Whiting, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1st March next.

Lieutenant Charles G. Bowman, to the Hydrographic office.

FEBRUARY 18.—Ensign Walter C. Cowles, to the Junata, at Baltimore, Md.

Ensign Samuel C. Lemley, to the Catskill, at Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, to the Monongahela, at Port Royal, S. C.

Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, Carpenter William A. Barry, and Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter John S. Waltemeyer, to the Monongahela, at Port Royal, S. C.

FEBRUARY 20.—Lieutenant A. H. Vail, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass., March 1.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Edwards, to the Pensacola, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden, to examination for promotion 1st March, next.
Boatswain William Manning, to the Juniata, at Baltimore, Md., 1st March.
FEBRUARY 21.—Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, to the Michigan, as Executive.
Assistant Engineer G. H. Kearney, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 11.—Captain William D. Whiting, from temporary duty as member of the Board of Examiners, at Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 14.—Commander George P. Ryan, from special duty connected with the Transit of Venus, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Charles E. Vreeland, from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Alert.

Lieutenants E. P. McClellan and Charles W. Chipp, Surgeon Thomas E. Walton, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, Passed Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry, Boatswain Peter Hunkins, Gunner M. K. Henderson, Carpenter L. L. Martin, and Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater, from the Juniata, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, from the receiving ship Worcester, and ordered to the Alert.

Gunner D. W. Burroughs has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, South Pacific Station, on the 28th December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon James Phillips from the receiving ship Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter George W. Davis has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, South Pacific Station, on the 28th December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 16.—Lieutenant James M. Miller from the Monongahela, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the store ship New Hampshire.

Boatswain Edward Hughes, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the store ship New Hampshire.

Carpenter Isaac Cooper, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the store ship New Hampshire.

FEBRUARY 17.—Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, from the Brooklyn, and ordered to duty as member of the Board of Examining Engineers, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayers, as member of the Board of Examining Engineers, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

FEBRUARY 18.—Master Karl Rohrer, from the Juniata, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Fletcher S. Basset, from the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, from the Monongahela, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Joseph Smith, from the St. Louis, at League Island, and ordered to the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter Henry Davis, from the Huron, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 19.—Lieutenant Henry N. Manney, from the Yantic, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Ensign Samuel Seabury, from the Omaha, on her arrival at Panama, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

FEBRUARY 20.—Lieutenant Commander Charles O'Neill and Lieutenant E. W. Sturdy have reported their return home, having been detached from the Wasp 5th July last, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke has reported his return home, having been detached from the 2d ultimo, and has been placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 21.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from the Michigan, and ordered as Executive of the Juniata, March 1.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Tracy from the Juniata, 1st March, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Lucien Young from the Powhatan, February 29, and ordered to the Huron April 1.

COMMISSIONED.

Ensign Carlos G. Calkins, a master in the Navy from the 1st July, 1875.

Master Nelson T. Houston, a lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th October, 1875.

Ensign Martin E. Hall, a master in the Navy from the 12th December, 1875.

Commodore Augustus Henry Kilty, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy on the retired list, from July 13, 1870.

APPOINTED.

Leon Ridoux, an acting carpenter in the Navy from the 11th February, 1876.

Samuel H. Boutwell, of Washington, D. C., an acting sailmaker in the Navy, from February 17, 1876.

WARRANTED.

David Ward, a boatswain from the 11th December, 1872. A. A. Phelps, a gunner from the 25th February, 1875, and John S. Wattmeyer, a carpenter from the 30th December, 1864—in the Navy.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the two weeks, ending February 23, 1876.

William Braun, seaman, January 21, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

John Slattery, marine, February 9, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

James Campbell, landsman, Dec. 22, 1875, U. S. S. Alaska, at Liebon.

Patrick Meehan, ordinary seaman, extra, February 11, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Thomas Cannon, seaman, February 6, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Thomas Thompson (colored), seaman laborer, February 19, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

FEBRUARY 12.—A leave of absence for thirty days, from March 2, to Second Lieutenant John D. Smyser.

FEBRUARY 15.—First Lieutenant James B. Breece, from leave of absence to duty at the A. Q. M. office, Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY 18.—A leave of absence for two weeks, from February 23, granted to Second Lieutenant L. J. Gulick.

(From the Washington Correspondent of the Tribune.)

NEEDS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Mr. Whitthorne's Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs returned from its visit to the Norfolk Navy-yard, February 16. During its absence the members of the committee were repeatedly thrown into communication with the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, many vessels of which are now stationed at Norfolk, and received from them much interesting information in regard to naval affairs. A number of these officers, at the request of the committee, drew up a bill which the chairman will submit to the full committee at its next meeting. The following are some of its principal provisions:

Section first provides for the creation of a Commission of nine members, whose duty it shall be to examine into the whole status of the Navy, and to report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Navy, on its present condition as to the personnel and material of the service, the laws now governing the naval service and their effect upon the Navy, and to recommend such further legislation as may be deemed necessary to

bring the Navy up to the highest standard consistent with wise economy. The second section directs the Commission to consider the geographical and political situation of the United States, the growing improvement of our commerce in the Pacific, our relations in Asiatic waters, the relation of the Navy to the commercial marine, and to the defence of our extensive sea and lake coast. The Commission is also directed to estimate the value of the moral effect of an active floating force in time of peace as a preventive of war, to indicate the force necessary to have in readiness for actual service in the event of war, as well as the force desirable to maintain in time of peace. The Commission should state in each case the number of vessels of first, second, and third rates to be maintained, and the number of each rate to be built every year in order to make good the losses by war casualties, etc. The Commission is also to be directed to consider the great changes which have taken place in late years in naval science, and especially in naval warfare, to recommend the type of ship advisable to meet those changes, or indicate the means by which the best modern fighting ships may be obtained. In considering the personnel of the Navy attention is to be paid to its relation to the strength, present and prospective, of the material, and to make such recommendations as in the premises may be deemed necessary and appropriate; and in general the Commission, after maturely considering the present state of the Navy and the actual requirements to bring it to proper efficiency and economy of Administration, is to report to Congress, with such recommendations as will enable that body to consider intelligently and legislate properly on naval affairs in all its branches.

The following is suggested as a proper composition of the Commission: Two Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker; two eminent citizens to be selected by the President; an officer of the Army, distinguished for his knowledge of the science of war; the Admiral of the Navy, and one other naval officer, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, besides a naval officer to act as Secretary of the Commission. The first question which it is intended such a Commission shall consider is the act of 1862 to reorganize the Navy Department.

At a meeting of the committee with prominent naval officers, at which were present Mr. Whitthorne (Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House), Rear Admiral Mullany, Commodores Stevens, Guest, and Clitz, Captains Carter, Luce, and Fillebrown, and Commanders Cushman and Marvin, the subject of naval reform was considered at considerable length. Captain Luce directed the attention of the committee to the fact that a Commission similar to that proposed in the bill which had been submitted had been appointed, and had thoroughly performed its work in France many years ago, and that following the recommendations of that Commission, a naval policy had been established and adhered to through every change of Government, the effect upon the French navy being very satisfactory, as was proved by its conduct in the Franco-German war. He said that the English had followed the example of France, and that the naval powers had profited by the investigation obtained by the French Commission. He thought that a Commission like that proposed, consisting of impartial and patriotic men especially fitted for the duties devolving upon them, could, without doubt, learn correctly the defects of the Navy and the remedies necessary to devise a naval policy for the future, through which satisfactory results might be obtained from the liberal appropriations annually granted. For example, he said, if such distinguished citizens as Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Charles Francis Adams would accept appointments in such a Commission, then their great experience in public affairs, their acquaintance with foreign countries, their extensive general information and their ability to give their time to a study of the matter would not fail to produce valuable results. As to the absolute necessity of a naval policy, Captain Luce remarked that there were two lines open to the United States, in the event of war, the selection depending upon the enemy whom we were to meet and whether it was to be fought upon the high seas or upon our borders and coasts. One line required the maintenance of ships for line of battle, for which we now have none, and never had any to speak of; the other would require iron-clad monitors and that class of vessels known technically as "commerce destroyers." In either case, we must, if the theories of the highest naval authorities are received, also have powerful rams. The history of our Navy, he said, from its first inception had been one of periodical advancement and deterioration. Now and then we have taken great steps which have placed us abreast of or in advance of other nations, but these periods have been followed by others of inaction, in which other nations, profiting by our experience, have left us far in the rear. For example, in 1845 we taught the world what a propeller carrying heavy ordnance could do; with our steam frigates we had astonished the world with guns which other navies for years hesitated to use. In the late war we had shown to them the value of heavy guns and monitors, and to-day, while other nations are improving by our experience and building heavy iron-clads with immense rifle guns, fast cruisers and powerful rams, we are standing still or moving backward. Much of this deterioration was undoubtedly due to the injudicious or irregular use of the appropriations made, but the main fault lay in the want of just such a fixed policy and system as the Commission proposed would be able to devise. Finally, Captain Luce said that the officers found great cause for encouragement in the fact that a Committee of Congress was ready to give its attention to the suggestions of officers in the Navy.

Commodore Guest, in remarks which he made, said that there is, and ever must be a radical error in the administration of any affairs of business which is based upon directions emanating from a great number of independent bureau officers, as is now the case in the Navy. Especially is this true when the experts in the business have little or no voice in its administration. He illustrated this system by citing many instances in which the present system of bureaus in the Navy work badly and often irregularly; and held that the only remedy was to have a responsible board of officers of high rank and standing whose authority should govern the Navy under the laws. He also called attention to the trying position in which naval officers are often placed when called upon to go into battle with inferior

ships, and dwelt upon the feeling prevalent among naval officers that the people would tolerate no failure, and that an officer must fight, whatever the character of his ship might be, since any other course would bring disgrace. He believed that officers of our Navy would always do their best, no matter what means might be placed in their hands, but thought it was a great injustice to expect them to fight battles with inferior ships.

In answer to an inquiry why our naval vessels are not equal to those of other countries, Commander Cushman said that the explanation was to be found in the fact that we had no settled naval policy. He believed that so long as it was customary to retain a single constructor in charge of a bureau many years we should have narrow ideas and our Navy would fall far behind in the character of vessels built.

Commander Marvin thought that one reason why our vessels were not as fast as those of other nations was our retention of a class of engines and boilers now condemned by almost all naval authorities elsewhere.

Capt. Luce said that he had once been informed that the expenditures of the Navy during the war had reached the enormous sum of \$1,600,000,000. Even if it had been only \$600,000,000, he held that very much of that sum might have been saved if a fixed and independent policy had been established before the war, and he urged that no time should be lost in taking care that we are never caught again wholly unprepared for an emergency.

The Committee submitted a number of questions to prominent officers of the squadron, and received answers from most of them. Rear Admiral Le Roy said that he had had no opportunity of judging of the value and efficiency for service of the eight sloops-of-war recently constructed. Their speed had not, to his knowledge been tested. He considered the policy of building some of them of iron as greatly at fault, and he looked upon as highly objectionable the practice by which, under the name of repairs, new vessels are now constructed. In regard to political interference with naval matters in the navy-yards, he said he was perfectly satisfied that it had been materially detrimental to the useful and economical government of the yards. Skillful and valuable servants of the country, who, in many instances, have served in action, as well as others who would really be of great use, have been unable to get employment, while worthless persons, who in some cases have only recently arrived in the country, have been admitted for political purposes. As far as our cruising vessels are concerned, he said, we have adopted an obsolete type, while foreign nations are in advance of us. Our monitors he considered as very valuable for coast and harbor defense.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following lively anecdote: I trust you will deem the following story of Yankee courage and coolness to be worthy of a place in your journal. An officer who was attached to the frigate *United States*, under the command of Commodore Hull, told the writer that on a beautiful day, many years ago, the harbor of Valparaiso was full of shipping, of which there were three whalers, American, English, and French. A gentle breeze was blowing, enough to bring a strain upon the cables, when a whale came into the harbor and spouted. In an instant every whaler dropped a boat, but the American boat, with Captain Folger on board, first dashed alongside the whale and harpooned it. To the horror of the officers and sailors who crowded the rigging of the ship, the whale steered directly for the space between the cut-water and cable of the frigate, the officers on the fore-castle, of whom my informant was one, sung out, "Cut, Capt. Folger, cut." "No, gentlemen," said he, in a loud voice, "No man named Folger was ever known to cut from a whale." Folger then changed places with his boat steerer, to whom he gave charge of the harpoon line around the loggerhead and took the steering oar himself; then he said, "Now, Tekel, keep your eye on me and your ears open;" then he said, "Give her line, Tekel, keep giving it to her till I tell you to hold on." The velocity of the boat was thus diminished, and he steered "touch and go," past the danger. When the boat appeared on the other side of the frigate, the hills of Valparaiso re-echoed the prolonged shouts of more than a thousand men who witnessed the exploit. The whale was secured alongside of Captain Folger's ship before the echoes had died away.

OFFICERS intending to secure for themselves a desirable suburban home, or wishing to make a profitable investment, should read the advertisement, to be found on our editorial page, of the new town of Kenilworth, N. J., on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. In attractiveness, facilities, and prospective increase in value, the building lots at Kenilworth are, we are told, superior to those at any other new town near Philadelphia. A comfortable eight-room house with modern conveniences can be built at Kenilworth at a total cost frame for \$2,500, or the same style built of brick or stone for \$3,000. The latter part of last summer a portion of this property was laid off into building lots, which can now be purchased at a reasonable price.

WE have received from Louis Dreka, 1121 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a copy of his card etiquette for the season of 1875-6. It treats of the various styles of visiting cards, wedding cards, invitations, informal receptions, etc. The pamphlet is sent free on application.

In the Prussian army 162 field officers, or 18 per cent. of the total number of rank, have less than twenty-five years' service, while only 6 per cent. of the captains have over that length of service.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

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EDITORIAL PAGE.

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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

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SETTING aside the question as to what is the
proper distinction to bestow upon officers
for distinguished services, and recognizing the
system of brevets as it stands, we fail to
see why the Senate should suspend, in the
case of the officers recommended for brevets
for Indian campaigns, the rule of conferring brevets
for distinguished conduct and public services in the
presence of the enemy, as provided by section 1,239
Revised Statutes. Everybody has an idea, more or
less distinct, of what civilized warfare is, but very
few can appreciate what an Indian war means. How
few understand when they read in their morning pa-
per that "Lieutenant or Captain Blank had an en-
gagement with the Jump-your-hair Apaches and af-
ter a sharp engagement killed so and so," (a short
list of killed and wounded closing the telegram)
what this really means. How many ever realize
that Captain Blank's detachment had been following
the enemy for weeks and sometimes months, carrying
their bacon and flour in their blankets, almost dying
of thirst, wearied out by night marches and that
constant watchfulness which is the undeviating price
of success in an Indian campaign; that finally when
the detachment came upon the enemy and the attack
was made that it was with the desperation and courage
that men only display when fighting with the full
knowledge that defeat means death by cruel torture,
that they are a hundred miles within a hostile country
where there is no retreat, no hope of safety but in
victory.

In civilized warfare, if soldiers suffer defeat, the
worst that can happen is capture, and they know
that if wounded they will be taken care of. In In-
dian warfare if a party is defeated and its members
are not fortunate enough to be killed in the action,
they will be hitched to the tails of ponies and dragged
through cactus bushes, and end up by having fires
built upon their abdomens for the delectation of the
squaws and children of the tribe. Every officer who
leads a party against hostile Indians is the leader of
a forlorn hope. Nothing ever has or ever will give
him victory finally but the most desperate fighting,
and when it is said that the provisions of section
1,209 of the Revised Statutes prevent the conferring
of Indian brevets we should like to know what de-
finition Senators can place on the word "war." If
the campaigns in the Lava Beds and in Arizona
were not war, then they presented certainly the live-
liest state of peace that has ever been recorded in
history.

This question not only affects the officers im-
mediately concerned, but every officer of the Army
serving on the frontier. There is no soldier worthy
of the name who does not desire distinction for ser-
vices performed. Our officers do not expect material
reward, but they and we do expect that those who
have been selected for honorable recognition for gal-
lant conduct by such soldiers as CROOK and DAVIS,
should receive it in some form.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs at its
meeting Feb. 23, listened, the N. Y. Tribune reports,
to some statements by Capt. LUCE in support of the
bill to create a mixed commission, for the considera-

tion of naval affairs. It seems, the Tribune correspon-
dent adds, "to be the general sentiment of the com-
mittee that either a commission, such as is proposed
by the bill prepared by some of the officers of the
North Atlantic Squadron, a summary of which is
published in THE JOURNAL of this week, or the estab-
lishment of a Board of Admiralty to take into con-
sideration the same subject, should be provided for." The committee are taking unusual pains this year to
inform themselves on the subject of our Naval needs,
and no man in the Navy is better fitted than Capt.
LUCE to give them intelligent advice on any subject
connected with the well-being of the Navy. We hope
they will be led by him and others to wise conclusions
as to the legislation needed to restore the Service to
the standard of its best days. The series of thoughts
on naval administration by a naval officer, which we
have been for some time publishing, are full of val-
uable suggestions that ought not to go unheeded.
The article of this series in THE JOURNAL of Feb.
5th on the "Materiel of the Navy," is especially
worthy of attention. It states historical facts about
which there is no dispute, and presents most forcibly
the advantage that formally belonged to us in the
possession of type ships and which we have now
lost. That is to say, to quote our correspondent,
"while the American Navy, as a rule, was small in
the number of its ships, it was extremely formidable
in its power of waging a peculiar kind of warfare,
from the fact that the vessels comprised in its list
were the best of their kind then in existence. These
facts will admit of no question, since they have for
years formed a part of the standing reproaches
levelled against our service by foreign officers, and
especially English historians, that in single combat
with American cruisers the game was wholly un-
equal." Remembering this, and recollecting what
our Navy has been and may be again, is it
strange that officers, whose pride is in their
profession, should ceaselessly agitate for reform, and
insist upon the adoption of some system which will
restore our Navy to the position that belongs to it of
right as the representative of one of the great powers
of the world?

A MARINE correspondent, in commenting upon the
editorial on "Abolishing the Marine Corps" in the
JOURNAL, says: "You have embodied the best of
countless arguments to the effect that the Marine
Corps, or a similar amount of physical force, under
some title, must be maintained while the Navy exists,
and its importance increased rather than lessened with
the substitution of iron-clads propelled by steam only,
for wooden ships with steam and sails. Interviews
with enemies of the Marine Corps have shown in
nearly every known instance that their opposition
was based on misconception, or ignorance, of its his-
tory, and its multifarious functions ashore and afloat.
Among the few exceptions, the hostility mainly
arises from the belief that it is below the standard
which it should maintain, and if it cannot keep pace
with the age had better go to the wall and yield to
an organization that can.

"The JOURNAL is quite right in not regretting the
discussion of the question of abolition, for it can only
inure to our benefit. The annual recurrence of the
discussion is not pleasant, but it is plain that it can
only be avoided by placing the Corps above assault.
There is a large and active element among the
younger officers which is dissatisfied with the existing
condition of things, and is most anxious to improve
it. They have 'agitated' seemingly in vain for
several years, but are now confident and bold. They
have dared to demand the head of their ancient
General, and have declared bitter war against the
lethargic staff stationed in Washington. Indeed,
they are more passionate than wise as regards the
latter, though excusable, for certainly gentlemen
with similar opportunities for serving their Corps
never did less. Desperation has been bred of long
suffering, and unless the staff and senior officers assist
the younger ones in advancing the general good, the
hostility may be expected to augment until a Kil-
kenney struggle succeeds. When ambition and pro-
gress tackle indolence and 'conservatism' the issue
is seldom doubtful or long delayed. The sentiment
of the Marine Corps is now almost unanimous in
favor of a mandatory retiring bill—a system of
mental, moral, physical and professional examination
preliminary to promotion; the organization of the

troops in companies; the appointment of sergeants-at-arms for men-of-war from the sergeants of long service, and the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy, and a bill containing these among other features will soon be presented in Congress."

In the habeas corpus case of FRANCIS D. MOORE, who sought to be released from service on the U. S. S. *Pensacola*, on the ground that his enlistment was illegal, he being a minor at the time, Judge SAWYER has decided in the U. S. Court, at San Francisco, that though the enlistment was illegal and the petitioner on that ground entitled to his discharge, yet he can be held to serve out the sentence of a Court-martial. Says the learned Judge: "The offence committed while he is in the Service makes him amenable to Court-martial. It is not a matter of contract. The question is, is he in the military service? Has he performed military service and has he committed an act a Court-martial is entitled to try? The return shows that this boy committed an offence by scandalous conduct, which tended to demoralize the crew of the ship. The particulars of the offence are not set out, but it must have been a serious offence to cause a Court-martial. Scandalous conduct is a military offence if committed while in the Service. Although the contract may have been void, he was in the Service, and subject to trial by Court-martial. If a party commits an offence while in the service of the Navy, and is tried and sentenced before his enlistment expires, the term of imprisonment may extend for years beyond the term of service. So this is not a matter of contract, but a matter arising under the penal law. The boy, while in the Service, committed an offence. He was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and that sentence is independent of his time of enlistment. I think it is clear he is liable to remain for that purpose. The writ is therefore dismissed, and the prisoner remanded into custody."

UNDER the ambiguous title of "a bill to to supply an omission in and amend section 1369 of the Revised Statutes, a bill, H. R. 1676, has been introduced by Mr. SOUTHWARD, in the House of Representatives, as follows:

That section 1369 be amended by adding thereto the following words: "And when any person is appointed to the grade of medical director or medical inspector, a commission shall be issued to him, in which his title by relative rank and his grade shall be inserted," so that the said section shall read as follows: "Sec. 1369. All appointments in the Medical Corps shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and when any person is appointed to the grade of medical director or medical inspector, a commission shall be issued to him, in which his title by relative rank and his grade shall be inserted."

This bill has been referred not to the Naval Committee where it properly belongs, but to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, the word "Navy" being omitted in the printed bill, the apparent object being to induce the committee to grant a seemingly unimportant request by not revealing its real object. There certainly was no such omission, as the title of the bill improperly assumes. On the contrary, the whole matter was thoroughly and openly debated in Congress with great vehemence a few years since, when the new grades of medical director and inspector were created. If it is best to make the change this bill calls for, it should be done in some way to let it be fairly understood what is asked for, so that the question involved may be presented for discussion.

THE line officers of the cavalry object most decidedly, and with good reason, to the proposition to take from them one of the two horses now allowed them by law. The Captains and Lieutenants of cavalry on active duty with companies at frontier posts do the mounted work of that arm of the Service, and the two animals belonging to them in are constant use in the public service.

THE discussion as to the reduction of the Army has finally resulted in the introduction in the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, by Mr. Banning, Chairman of the Military Committee, of a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments. The bill was referred to the Military Committee. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and of infantry regiments to 23, and provides that there shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the regimental organization of the artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall be hereafter

known as the corps of artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and six batteries of artillery. The officers of the artillery are to be, one chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier-general; four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, 60 captains, 120 first lieutenants, and 65 second lieutenants. It provides for an officers' school for the cavalry and infantry. It provides aides-de-camp for general officers as follows: The general three, the lieutenant-general two, the major-generals two each, and the brigadier-generals one each. There are to be no new appointments and no promotions in the Bureau of Military Justice or among judge-advocates. It merges the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as the department of supplies, which is to consist of one chief with the rank of brigadier-general, six colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, 24 majors, and 42 captains. The Medical Department is to consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel; two medical purveyors, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; five surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; 40 surgeons, with the rank of major, and 125 assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant (mounted) for the first five years, and with the rank of captain (mounted) after five years' service. The number of contract surgeons is to be limited to 50. The office of Medical Storekeeper is abolished. The paymaster-general is to have the rank of brigadier-general, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of major in the Pay Department until the number of majors shall have been reduced below 20, at which number they are to remain fixed. It provides for a board for the mustering out of the service of any officers reported to be unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause, except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the discharge of their duties. It confines appointments to the grade of second lieutenants to graduates of the Military Academy, and to the first sergeants of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. It fixes the monthly pay of first sergeants of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, at \$40 per month. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany the troops as laundresses.

The House of Representatives, Feb. 16, passed the bills extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, with an amendment extending the time to March 4, 1880; and the bill authorizing the sale of the arsenal and lot at Stonington, Conn. The following bills were reported from the Military Committee, with a favorable recommendation: H. R. 1297, prohibiting the cutting of pine timber on any Indian reservation or lands to which the Indian title or right of occupancy has not been extinguished. H. R. 1074, providing for the repair and preservation of public property at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The following were reported without amendment by the Senate Military Committee: S. No. 3, for the relief of Alvis Smith; S. 83, for relief of Amos B. Ferguson; S. 27, for relief of First Lieut. Henry Jackson, 7th U. S. Cavalry; S. 394, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers," approved May 28, 1872; S. 366, to fix the date of entry into the military service of Colonel and Brevet Major-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. A., and to correct his record on the Army Register; S. 406, for the relief of Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell, U. S. A.; S. 73, to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The following were reported adversely: S. 239, to restore the name of Jas. T. Leary to the list of retired officers (postponed indefinitely). The following bills were introduced and referred. In the Senate: S. 465, to fix the retired pay of Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley; S. 453, to authorize the laying of water pipes through the Fort Vancouver Military reservation; S. 453, to restore Chas. E. Boggs to the active list of the Navy; S. 460, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue camp and garrison equipage to the several States for use of State troops at the Centennial Exhibition. In the House, H. R. 2170, to equalize bounties; H. R. 2174, giving assimilated rank to warrant officers of the Navy; H. R. 2222, for relief of Wm. H. Cornell, late A. 3d Assistant Engineer of U. S. S. *Winnebago*; H. R. 3248, to provide for the payment for certain improvements on the lands now embraced in the Fort Cameron, U. T., military reservation; H. R. 2257, for the relief of J. T. McGinnies, Captain 13th Infantry, U. S. A.; H. R. 2261, to transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Department; H. R. 2155, to establish a Court of War Claims. The following petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Senate, Feb. 21, from volunteer officers wounded in the United States Service, showing the inequality between those pensioned and those retired, and praying equal and exact justice; from Colonel A. W. Preston, praying for relief as a retired officer of the Army; from 750 wounded and disabled soldiers, praying an amendment to the act granting bounty land to soldiers, so as to allow those unable to fulfill the conditions of that act to furnish a substitute or transfer their privilege to others who can comply with the provisions thereof. House, Feb. 21, from Benj. P. Loyall for prize money accruing to him as Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, in 1860, on the flag-ship *Constitution*; Mrs. Gen. Van Cort for relief for violation by the Secretary of the Navy, of a patent issued to her; from 42 and 68 ex-

soldiers, for a bounty to all who served 30 days in the Army or Navy, of \$200 cash and 160 acres of land; from General Patterson and other officers who served during the late war, praying for the establishment of a military and marine hospital at Massanetta Springs, Rockingham Co., Va. In the House, Feb. 21, letters were received from the Secretary of War, recommending the passage of an act authorizing the transfer of the military reservation at Camp Goodwin, A. T.; transmitting a recommendation of Lieutenant-General Sheridan for the reduction of the military reservation at Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; and transmitting the petition of Captain A. H. Bainbridge and other officers of the Army relative to the depositing of money with Army paymasters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Whitthorne introduced (not as embodying his own views, but the views of a large number of officers of the Navy) a bill (H. R. No. 2208) to authorize the formation of a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the Government of the United States; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The following resolutions were introduced, Feb. 18, but not acted upon:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the House whether since the 30th of March, 1868, any and which officer or officers of the Army have accepted and held any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service, and were borne on the Army lists after accepting such appointment, and for how long a time in each case; and whether any officer having held such appointment now holds his rank in the Army and draws the pay thereof, and, if so, by what authority.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform this House of the names, residences, and dates of appointment of the several post trades of the several trading establishments, and the place at which each one is trading. And also what changes, if any, in the prices of goods, wares, merchandise, or supplies, of every sort and description whatever, as fixed by the post or other council of administration, has been made, and by whom and by what authority.

GENERAL Sheridan has had a long conference with the House Military Committee, having been summoned to Washington for consultation on Army matters. The principal points embraced in the conversation were the following: 1. Might not the Indian Bureau be transferred to the War Department with benefit to the public service? 2. Would it not be practicable to consolidate the Quartermasters' and Commissary and Pay Departments into one corps? 3. Might not the Bureau of Military Justice be dispensed with without injury to the public service?

General Sheridan's statement, owing to the fact that it was not taken down, cannot be given to the public, but it was of a very interesting and important character. According to a report in the *N. Y. Tribune*, he said he had devoted a great deal of time to the study of the Indian question and its bearing on the Army, and the relations of the two combined. He was very thoroughly convinced that the Indian Bureau belongs to the War and not to the Interior Department. Every consideration of policy, safety, economy, and life, points to this course. The military is upon the ground, the moral force of the Army upon the Indians is very great, and they can be easily controlled by the Army, while the civil agents and officers would have no power over them. There would never have been a Modoc war had the Indians been under the control of the Army. General Sheridan also thought that, while he did not like to reflect on the officers of the Indian Bureau, the Indians might be more honorably dealt with by Army officers, whose penalties are greater and whose habits of doing business are more regular and better guarded. He does not think that the Indian would be cheated on the one hand, nor the Government robbed on the other. He thinks there would come to be a good understanding between the Indian and the Army officer, and that there would not be so many lives lost as at present.

But the great consideration urged by General Sheridan for the change was that of economy. He demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Committee that a saving of \$3,500,000 a year could be made in the appropriations for the Army alone in the matter of transportation, forts, stations, etc. He said there would be no necessity for so many distant posts, and that the saving in this respect, and particularly in transportation, which costs so heavily on the plains, would be very great. He also said that the Indian service appropriations would be less by millions than they are now.

With reference to the consolidation of the Quartermasters, Commissary, and Pay Departments, General Sheridan thought it could be done, but he is opposed to it. He thought it would not be for the good of the Service. The present system worked satisfactorily during the war, and he thought it the best for our country. He showed the difference in this respect between Germany and the United States. The Bureau of Military Justice he passed by with the remark that the Army got along very well before it was organized, and he thought it might get along again without it. He was particularly questioned with reference to the bill of the Military Committee wherein certain reductions are made in the matter of salaries, forage, etc. He thinks a reduction in either the pay or allowances of Army officers would have a demoralizing effect and tend to drive good men from the Army. He thinks the present pay and allowances as low as good judgment can suggest. In regard to laundresses, he quite agrees with General McDowell, who says that laundresses, like other women, cost money, but that they, like all women, are worth what they cost. It is said that laundresses are a very expensive luxury, and that an immense sum could be saved each year by reducing them to one to each company. The transportation of their baggage and equipments is the principal source of complaint. Besides General Sheridan, General Ord, Captain Johnson and a number of other officers have been heard by the Committee on Military Affairs in relation to the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, also as to the location of forts, establishment of Indian agencies, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

REDUCTION OF PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Some letters have appeared in your columns, drawn out by the introduction of a bill to decrease the pay of the Second Lieutenants of the Army. To me they have not seemed to convey the strongest arguments which could be advanced against such reduction. Those arguments lie in the actual facts, a short compilation of which I have made from the Army Register of 1876. This bill is introduced, I understand, under the supposition that the second lieutenants of the Army hold that grade only for two or three years, that they are unmarried, and that a small reduction would not materially affect them. Neither of these suppositions is correct. A large number of the second lieutenants are married, and a reference to the following table will show the error as to length of service in this grade.

Years of Entrance.	Number entering in.	Total number of second lieutenants.
1866	5
1867	64
1868	12	404
1869	6
1870	21
1871	34
Total	142	404

It will be seen from the table that from a total of 404 second lieutenants, five have served between nine and ten years, sixty-four between eight and nine years, twelve between seven and eight years, six between six and seven years, twenty-one between five and six years, thirty-four between four and five years—a total of 142, or over one-third, who have served between four and ten years. It has so happened that some very recent West Point graduates have stepped into their promotions to first lieutenants a very short time after graduation, but this only happened on account of the Modoc war.

It is quite likely that Mr. Banning had these men in view in framing his bill. Now, it is sufficiently hard that men who entered the Army in 1866 should be ranked by men coming into the service in 1873. The nature of the service throws these men together at many of our Army posts; those who entered in '66-67, etc., find themselves turned out of quarters, occupying lower seats on Courts-martial, in short subjected to the galling position of being ranked by men in age, experience, and length of service six and seven years their juniors.

It is now proposed to make the position still harder by making a difference in pay of \$300 per annum in favor of the latter. This bill, too, gives to second lieutenants a lower pay than that received before the war. The pay at that time was \$105 50 per month for an unmounted officer holding this rank. No one will pretend that the cost of living now is anywhere near as low as in 1860, and yet it is proposed to give lower pay for corresponding service. Congress could pass a law, however, which would give great satisfaction to the younger members of the Army, a law which should read as follows:

"Any second lieutenant who has served continuously for four years shall receive the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of his branch of the service, provided that the whole number of lieutenants allowed to any regiment shall not be increased by this act." If the pay is to be reduced, such a measure ought to be passed, and, with it, the majority would be better satisfied than at present, while it would not increase the total amount of pay.

But before cutting down the pay of the second lieutenant, would it not be well for the Military Committee to find out what is required from officers of this grade. Fresh from West Point, they are assigned to instructing recruits, drilling companies, in fact, to doing most of the company duty. At small posts, and often at large ones, they hold the position of quartermaster commissary, adjutant or post treasurer. It falls to the lot of many second lieutenants to hold all these offices, beside doing post and company duties. Is \$1,400 a year too great a compensation for such services, especially when one has to wait from five to ten years for his promotion?

One other section of this bill gives to adjutants and regimental quartermasters \$300 a year extra. A post quartermaster has duties which require much of his time, besides having frequently to disburse thousands of dollars, and always being accountable for thousands of dollars' worth of stores. For this he receives no extra compensation. Would it not be better to make this bill read instead of "adjutants and regimental quartermasters," regimental adjutants and quartermasters?

ARTILLERY.

STORE AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Homo's criticism of "the Store and Hospital ship" combination is in the main just, though he is mistaken in supposing that "the experience of every naval power is opposed to such a combination." The existence of such British ships as the *Flora*, *London*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Seringapatam*, *Nereus* and others, is a sufficient answer to this part of the criticism. It is true these vessels are only used for the reception of ordinary cases of sickness, and never for patients suffering from contagious diseases, small vessels like the *Opposum*, at Hong Kong, being used for the latter

purpose. There is no really serious objection to the reception on board of large store ships of invalids, though I agree with "Homo" that combinations are to be avoided if possible.

There are, however, many ordinary cases of sickness occurring on foreign stations which it would be desirable to transfer temporarily from the cruiser to the more roomy sick bay of the store ship. Store ships are not constantly engaged in receiving and delivering stores, and even if they were there should be no unusual noise and confusion. If the commanding officer cannot maintain at least as good discipline as is kept up now-a-days in our cruisers he ought to be relieved. There will, of course, be some hitch if the doctor wishes to command the vessel according to his own whims and caprices; but England provides for this by placing all hospitals under the control of the officers of the executive branch, and the doctor, in all foreign services, only plays second fiddle. In other words, the naval seaman looks out for the discipline and the surgeon looks out for the sick. In our service, where doctors often desire to supervise both the discipline and the sick too, there are necessarily collisions of authority.

In cases of epidemic, a small vessel can generally be chartered, or else a temporary hospital established on shore. The term "Store and Hospital ship" is rather a name in the absence of better than anything else, indicating merely that she is the headquarters of the medical officers employed on special foreign service, as well as the depot for all medical and other stores. It is not intended that such vessels shall be "Hospitals" in the absolute sense of the word.

NAVAL OFFICER.

A PLEA FOR CLEMENCY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having read the proceedings in Congress on the "Amnesty Bill," I take the liberty to call your attention, and through you the attention of the proper authorities, to a class of prisoners (although one of whom myself), I deem deserving of some clemency at this era in our country's history. I mean the prisoners at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, some 240 in number; men convicted of purely military offences, and who have been sentenced to confinement here for terms ranging from 1 to 7 years.

A greater portion of these men served their country faithfully during the late war, where, having acquired a taste for the profession of arms, enlisted in the Regular Army; but finding it entirely different from what they had been led to believe from their former experience, in a momentary fit of dissatisfaction deserted, were apprehended, or, as in many cases, surrendered themselves so as to serve the just punishment for their offence, and in that manner rid themselves for their liability for their crime.

While not disputing the justice of these sentences, I deem that in this Centennial year of our country's independence, Congress while discussing the claims of our Southern brethren, should not forget those of a few hundred ex-Union soldiers. Hoping that this may be the means of calling attention to our case, and that this Centennial year may be a "year of jubilee" for us, I remain, etc.,

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, FEB. 13, 1876.

We publish this appeal though we fail to find in it any argument for an exercise of the clemency asked for.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In looking over the bill proposed by Captain Pollock, in regard to an increase of pay for the non-commissioned officers of the Army, I find that the non-commissioned Staff officers, viz., hospital stewards, commissary sergeants and ordnance sergeants, are entirely overlooked. The author of the proposition intends the pay of sergeants of the line to be \$30. This is as much as hospital stewards now receive. They get even less than commissary and ordnance sergeants, although their rank is the same. A commissary sergeant needs only to be a clerk, an ordnance sergeant only an old soldier, while a hospital steward must needs be not only a clerk and soldier, but also cook, nurse, druggist and minor surgeon. All these accomplishments are indispensable to be able to perform the duties devolving upon hospital stewards. For all this they receive \$30 per month. Is this an adequate remuneration for the performance of such duties?

ÆSCULAPIUS.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A correspondent of yours signing himself "Order," in your issue of Feb. 5, states a little case to show the comical side of what he is pleased to term so-called staff rank, as follows: "On board of the frigate — is a Passed Assistant Surgeon, who, counting six years, by law ranks the navigator, who entered the Navy in 1864; but the line officer next after the navigator entered in 1862, the navigator having passed above the latter. Therefore, while the doctor ranks the navigator, he does not rank the navigator's junior, and it yet a conundrum in this vessel as to who would be the senior officer of the board if these three men were to be associated on special duty together." I quote this as showing how ignorant of the facts most officers are upon this subject. And for the information of all concerned and for the benefit of the "Order," gentlemen in particular, I proceed to quote from the act of March 3, 1871. After stating the six years principle of rank and precedence, the act says: "— and officers who have been advanced or lost numbers on the Navy Register, shall be consi-

dered as having gained or lost length of service accordingly." By this extract he will readily see what position the navigator's junior will occupy on his hypothetical board.

LAW.

THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XV.

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

The Materiel of the Navy.—Our Engineering Failures and Follies.—The Remedy.

Notwithstanding that prior to the late civil war our "type ships," as an almost invariable rule, were superior to those of foreign powers, it cannot be said that the engineering practice of the American Navy has been either brilliant or successful since the advent in 1841-3, of that rather remarkable screw vessel, the *Princeton*. If it has not been successful, however, it certainly has been famous, the wide world over, for a constant and apparently unending succession of blunders and changes from principle to principle; which is the more remarkable, when we regard these things from the standpoints of sound naval administration, since the earlier steam vessels, as the *Mississippi*, *Missouri*, and *Princeton*, fitted with engines and boilers planned by civilian engineers, at a time when little or nothing reliable was known on the subject of marine engines, were remarkably successful.

In fact, the engines and boilers of the last named vessel were so far in advance of anything of their day, and on the whole so successful in economy of fuel, that when the first hull wore out a second one was built to contain them.*

For specimens of some of our engineering blunders, one need only recall to mind such craft as the *Alleghany*, and the *San Jacinto*, to produce a broad smile on the faces of such of our naval readers as remember these melancholy abortions, or had the greater misfortune to cruise in them. The mere mention of their names suggests vivid recollections of the traditional naval "scrap heap." At the period of the launching of the five steam frigates of the *Merrimac* class—which vessels were, as has been stated in a former chapter, the most formidable fighting ships that up to that day had appeared on the ocean—the only real drawback to their almost perfect success as war vessels, was the character of the steam machinery designed for them by our *soi-disant* naval "engineers."

Between the advent of the *Princeton* and the breaking out of the civil war there were, it is true, occasional interregna of better things, and during these more fortunate periods several paddle-wheel vessels were built, and, being generally engined by experienced civilian engineers, practically trained in that branch of the engineering profession, to wit, construction, they performed on the whole very well—one of them, the *Fulton* No. 3 (as to speed, with a very poor model)—remarkably so.

Perhaps the most successful efforts were in the engines of the *Iroquois* and *Wyoming*; but, for some unexplained reason, this measurable success was not repeated. With the breaking out of the civil war, and the establishment of a Steam Bureau as an independent organization, came an era of engineering practice, which caused wise men in the profession to stand aghast at our foolhardy boldness, and intelligent foreigners to laugh openly at our folly. The details of this melancholy period are too well known to need recapitulation; it suffices to say that on pretence that some new physical law had been discovered, the whole existing practice of steam engineering was turned upside down in the American Navy, and we are suffering from its malign effects to this day. That is to say, an entire steam navy was constructed upon one theory as to the expansive action of steam, and that in the teeth of the best engineering practice of the world. Intelligent men are, of course, well aware that it is always a misfortune to have at the head of any Department of the Government, a devoted or one-idea specialist of any kind; but when, in addition, the incumbent is afflicted with a unique theory that "back pressure is a constant, and therefore the true economy of expansion is nothing," it is not to be expected that he will accomplish aught but ruin to the enterprise he takes in hand. A further cause, however, for the pitiable follies and failures of the period referred to, was the almost total lack of honest, open competition, and of those fair public trials which have, in Great Britain especially, done so much to foster engineering talent and enterprise. But with an important Bureau ruled by red tape and pretension (even if free from the imputation of corruption—the current rumor of the time), truth records, on the contrary, a system of trial which, professing to be founded on principles of scientific inquiry was really open to every species of abuse; while, stranger than all, a great and aspiring maritime nation entrusted the design and construction of its machinery, on which it was, in common with every other maritime nation, mainly dependent for the maintenance of its power at sea, to a pretentious "doctrinaire," who constantly, by word and pen, denied the truth of principles which not only bore the test of rigid scientific inquiry, but were daily verified everywhere else by actual practice!†

* The *Princeton* was designed by and constructed under the superintendence of the celebrated Engineer, John Ericsson. She was 164 feet long, 30½ ft. beam, 19 ft. 4 inches of water, and spread 15,000 square feet of canvas in plain sails. For her day she was really a wonderful success.

† It is far from the purpose of these papers to criticize individuals; they profess simply to deal with systems. Nevertheless, the author of the "Alden report letter" (with its amazing ignorance as illustrated in the comparison of the models of the *Albatross* and *Hampden*, and their respective co-efficients of fineness, together with the ludicrous absurdity of "the great military advantages of four 'make stacks,' and the project of coaling in the British channel by the light of the blazing fire of her [the *W. J.*] prize), is too fresh in one's mind to resist giving the reader at least one naval opinion in regard to his official career, until summarily removed from office by the present administration.

A good deal has been said and written by uninformed or interested persons, on the subject of "measured mile trials," with a view of bringing them into contempt, as compared with our own "dock trials." It would be well for all fair-minded persons, whose opinions have been warped in this matter, to read the remarks of the Hon. E. J. Reed, M. P., late Chief Constructor of the British navy (see "Our Iron-clad Ships," pp. 112, *et seq.*), apropos of this very subject—the merits, uses, and abuses of the system being very fully set forth in the published works of that distinguished expert.

There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the system pursued in Great Britain is the fairest relative test of steam machinery. Instead of following the American (Bureau) practice of tying a vessel to a wharf during trial, there all vessels are run over the same measured mile and tested in the same particulars and under absolutely the same conditions; the trial being superintended throughout by the class of officers whose duty it will ultimately be to handle and fight the ships. This trial is then supplemented by another prolonged one in the open sea, during which the vessel is run for at least six hours at her very utmost speed.

The builders of machinery know, therefore, beforehand exactly what they have got to do, and there is little or no chance for unfairness, while the exact relative performance of every vessel is honestly put on record. The ships make better time, as a rule, over the measured mile than they do afterwards in service; but this is no evidence that the engines fail afterward to work up to so high a power as they attained at their trial, for they may never again be tested under such favorable conditions—smooth water, clean bottom, clean boilers, thoroughly drilled firemen, and coal passers, etc., etc. Still it has often occurred, and in fact, an instance was given in the last chapter,* where the engines have actually developed more power in the open sea trial, and even in ordinary service, than over the measured mile. There should be some standard distance and course over which all our own naval steam vessels should be run under certain specified conditions, and this would secure for us the competitive trials for which all educated and fair-minded naval seamen are now so desirous, and would make evasion and unfairness all but impossible.

To sum up shortly, the secret of our engineering failures is, we have never taken pains either to properly ascertain results, or to duplicate the machinery of successful ships—our engineering practice, even to this day, being certainly ill-judged and often visionary and absurd, rather than cautious and conservative, as it should be, if success is expected.

Moreover, from ignorance or want of education on right principles, we are constantly changing the plans and arrangements of our steam vessels, without any apparent good object in view, and certainly without any kind of system.

The hasty and ill-judged introduction of the compound engine into every one of our new vessels, before the new ideas had been fully tested for war-ships, and in fact in defiance of the opinion of some of the greatest engineering experts in the world, is a case in point. From one extreme we fly restlessly to another, and we engine the entire fleet upon the hasty conclusions of some doubtless well meaning, but imperfectly educated person, who has spent the better part of his career in mere engine driving, and for whose opinion touching the design and construction of engines and boilers, no eminent or well-to-do private firm anywhere would give a farthing.†

Most persons are aware, now-a-days, that marine engines are, to speak shortly, divided into three classes: common engines with jet condensers and twenty-five pounds pressure, common engines with surface condensers and forty pounds pressure, and compound engines with sixty pounds pressure. One has simply to determine which is on the whole the safest, the cheapest, and the best for the work of the vessel of war. Though the question is vital, yet the problem is by no means a very difficult one; it is as nothing in comparison with the selection of the design of a ship of war in these days.

The relative efficiency of simple and compound engines with respect to economical combustion, and to the weight of steam used per indicated horse power, may be readily gathered from the perusal of foreign standard works and reports, where the records of carefully conducted trials, not only by governments but by private engineering firms of world-wide repute, are given at great length with an unusual amount of useful data to guide intelligent men to just conclusions. We have nothing in fact to deal with but the relative efficiency of the simple and compound engines under fire, and in regard to this there is not the shadow of a doubt as to the superiority of the former, if one may credit the evidence of one's senses and the testimony of the highest authority. Nevertheless we are engineering our entire fleet on the opposite principle, in defiance of the knowledge we, of all other nations most especially, possess of the disastrous effects of boiler explosions and of the terrible consequences likely to ensue from the perforation and therefore explosion, of a high pressure marine boiler in a ship of war crowded with men.‡ We might refer to several cases in point which occurred during the late civil war and in which the wholesale slaughter of an entire crew was the consequence of the perforation of high pressure boilers, scarcely a single man exposed escaping a horrible death.

The highest engineering and ship building authori-

ties unite in condemning the compound engine for ships of war, it being evident to intelligent constructors and engineers who have given much thought to the question, that unless the compound engine possesses some undiscovered advantages which will more than counterbalance its evident defects, at least equally good results, in point of economy of fuel, can be obtained from simple engines. Even if this were not so, eminent engineers would still argue in favor of simple engines with large cylinder capacity as superior, urging a doubtful sacrifice in order to obtain, what must be regarded as absolutely essential in every ship which may be called on to fight, efficiency in battle.

We will close this subject by quoting from a little work recently published abroad, in which the conclusions we have arrived at are thoroughly sustained to the satisfaction of all competent critics.* The author referred to, says, in summing up:

First. The great aim in designing machinery for ships intended to fight under modern conditions being to obtain maximum security against disaster under fire, with minimum complexity of parts, the compound engine, at its best, is altogether inferior to the simple engine in this respect.

Second. The economy of the modern compound engine is due to the use of high steam pressure.

Third. There is no insuperable difficulty in the way of working simple engines at the same pressure as that in use at present with the compound engine at sea. Equal economy might then fairly be expected with the simple engine as with the compound engine, under ordinary working conditions.

Fourth. Even if this were not the case, it would still be safest to use the high pressure simple expansive engine under the present system of ship and boiler construction in use in this country (to wit, Great Britain).

Fifth. All available evidence goes to show that it is impossible that the compound engine can be, to any serious extent, superior to the rival engine at present pressures in point of economy.

This is the whole subject in a nut-shell.

What, then, are the obvious remedies for the continued engineering failures of the American Navy? In our judgment, simply these:

A more open and honest system of competition between the Government and the great private ship and engine building firms of the country; that is, the adoption of the foreign system of constructing every year a certain fixed amount of tonnage and machinery outside the Government dockyards, the builders receiving a good price for good work. In other words, the application of the system long pursued by the Naval Ordnance Bureau in reference to cannon, to the equally important subject of ships and steam machinery.

Further: a fair, honest, and perfectly open system of trial of ships and machinery under the general control and direction of that class of officers of the Navy whose duty it is to handle and fight the ships, and who are in general the most competent to determine whether, on the whole, they fulfill their purpose or not.

To this end consolidate the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering, and place at its head a constructor-general, selected from civil life for his eminent talent, good common sense and experience in his profession. Offer him fifteen thousand, nay, twenty thousand a year, if necessary; it will prove an immense economy in the end if the right man can be secured, as we know he can. Let this man, in connection with the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (see chapter II.) and the Admiralty Board, be the "designer-in-chief" of both ships and steam machinery. Reorganize the Naval Engineer Corps on the basis of the plan given in preceding chapters. Let its members be "Naval Engineers" in the highest and true sense of the words—that is, a small, select corps of men of talent and brains, the junior grades who go afloat, to superintend the care of steam machinery (a most important duty from an economical standpoint, if properly performed), and study meanwhile, as their duties afloat and ashore serve—construction.

The senior grades to superintend in dockyards or the private establishments employed, the construction of the ships and machinery designed by the constructor-general, or adapted by him from successful practice elsewhere.

Let the machinists, as the warrant officers of the Corps, be the purely practical men to run engines, chip and file, grease machinery and oversee the firemen and coal passers, thus forming with the master shipwrights and others in the dockyards the connecting link (as the boatswains and gunners do in the Executive Corps) with the enlisted men of the same profession. Give talent and brains the gold lace, and practical mechanical ability, in the subordinate and humbler sphere, a fair pay and the flannel suit and overalls, and our word for it, the Naval Engineer Corps will enter upon a career of usefulness and honor before which the dreams of illiterate visionaries of the opposite school will pale and sink forever into ignominious obscurity.

(To be continued).

* "The Relative Merits of Simple and Compound Engines as Applied to Ships of War." Prize Essay. By Neil McDougal, A. I. C. E., M. I. N. A., etc., etc.

Recent Military Publications.—The ninth number of the German official account of the late war up to the end of Sedan, is concluded. The second part, from the 1st of September, 1870, to the end of the war, will not be begun for some time, as the more complicated movements of the German forces, over several fields of operations, will render the compiling of the narrative an extremely laborious task.

Count Benedetti has felt himself obliged to publish an account of his experiences and behavior during the prelude to the war of 1870-71. His book, "Ma mission en Prusse" (Paris, Plon), which has just made its appearance, is quite large, and contains much new and interesting matter, in details. The author's intention is mainly to defend himself against the charge of duplicity, and he shows, among other things, that he never advised war, but informed his government of the progressive movements in the Prussian army, also of the true intentions of the South German States, the views of the Berlin cabinet, etc. The Count gives especial emphasis to the fact that he advised his gov-

ernment of the enthusiasm which would undoubtedly unite Germany, were war to break out between Prussia and France, especially if the latter provoked it; and that he even called attention to the fact that Prussia would be able, owing to her excellent military organization, to transfer her army from a peace to a war footing in an incredibly short time, because the King was not obliged, like the Emperor of France, to await the meeting of the assembly before ordering the mobilization of the army. Count Benedetti's work is very interesting, and serves as a companion to the Duc de Grammont's book "La France avant la guerre."

The "Reunion des Officiers de terre et de mer," which was organized in 1871 by chef d'escadron Fix, and which, during its four years of existence, attained to quite an influential position in furthering military knowledge among the French officers, has been placed by the Minister of War under the supervision of the Governor of Paris, General Ladmirault, who has appointed Colonel Nugues to the presidency of the reunion, Fix having resigned.

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* and the *Moniteur de l'Armée* contain an order signed by the French War Minister, from which it appears that in future the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* is to be distributed gratis in large quantities among the troops and staffs, the gendarme legions, military schools, and military libraries. The copies are not to be the private property of those to whom they are addressed, but are to be kept filed and accessible for inspection to all.

A new edition of Constantin Sander's "History of the Civil War in the United States, 1861-65," completed and carefully revised by Captain Mangold, is being published by Sauerlander in Frankfurt.

The *Vedette*, the Austro-Hungarian military organ, has contracted both in size and quality of reading matter, since it began its eighth volume.

The second number of the *Militär Wochenblatt* contains an exhaustive article on the English mess system.

GARRISON REVERIES.

'Tis winter night; the fog is on the sound,
And darkness thick envelopes all around,
While, every minute from the lighthouse near,
The fog horn's moan falls on the weary ear.
'Tis full three hours since, under Trumbull's wall,
The bugles spoke their "Go to bed" to all;
And yet I have not sought the couch of sleep,
But in my chair my lonely vigils keep,
And half reclining watch with half-shut eyes
The smoky wreath that from my lips arises,
While memory's visions fill my dreamy brain
And bring the buried past to life again;
And many a dead and absent one I see
That shared the march and bivouac with me
On Texan plains, Columbia's mountains blue,
And where the Southern swamps exhale their dew,
And where upon the dreary Northern plains
For half the year a wintry demon reigns.
Yes, many a face and form are now revealed
The valley's clouds have long ago concealed.
Their country called them in her hour of need;
Called for their help, and help they gave indeed;
They nobly bared their bosoms for her shield,
And foremost fighting fell on many a field.

There Rosell stands, the silent, grave and true,
At Gaines' Mills who bade the world adieu,
And there is Gove, killed on that fatal day,
And there I see young Allen as he lay;
There Sweet and Kirby, Saunders, Asch and Smes;
Bayard and Davis, Russel, Reynolds, Weed,
With many other heroes that I knew,
Now passing slowly in the sad review.

Oh, fatal Round Top, where full many a brave
Found on thy rocky heights a soldier's grave!
Thy rugged crags shall long the story tell
How gallant Weed and faithful Hazlet fell;
How Weed lay dying, Hazlet stooping near
The last sad message of his chief to hear;
Ere yet the parting wishes were expressed,
Fell dead upon his dying chieftain's breast.

Ah, well do I recall the sad, sad day,
That brought the news of Beverly's affray,
Where noble Davis, whom I loved so well,
In the dread charge the very foremost fell,
And met the fate he had so oft expressed
To be the sad prediction of his breast.
From bed of sickness he arose that day
To head his troopers and to lead the way,
Though partial friends plead that he would remain,
And urged his wasted strength; but urged in vain.
"No!" said the hero, as he dashed away,
"For I must win a general's spurs to-day."
Brave, gallant Davis, born on Southern land,
How nobly did your loyal heart withstand
Bribes, tears, entreaties, prayers and curses too;
For all in vain these arts were spent on you.
"I am a soldier," said the noble youth,
"And as a soldier pledged a soldier's truth."
Let politicians babble as they may,
And demagogues their tricks fantastic play;
I as a soldier pledged a soldier's word,
And to my flag and country owe my sword.
She cared for me in youthful West Point years
And when she calls, my blood, my life are hers."
Oh, Southern chivalry! No brighter name
Than his is written on your scroll of fame.

And now another Southern comes to view,
The genial Saunders, loyal, loving, true,
The country that had cherished him in youth
Ne'er found him wanting in a soldier's truth,
And at her call on Western field of strife,
He paid the debt, and paid it with his life.

Lo! there are others who have also died,
But not, alas, upon their country's side.
Let us who knew them in that former day
Ere led by mad secession's arts astray,
Who marched with them upon the sultry plain
And bivouacked in nother and in rain,
Who shared with them through many a tedious year
A lonely exile on the wild frontier,
Who know how numerous and how strong the arts
Used to seduce, compel, deceive their hearts,
As friendly memory calls them now to view,
In kindness judge, and shed a tear drop too.
NEW LONDON, CONN. A. B. H.

* Case of the corvette *Volage*.

† If educated engineers fail to appreciate the truth of this summing up—it is certain that intelligent ship builders, with visions of beautiful models ruined by ill-judged engines—will not be so blind.

‡ With the compound engine, a ship of war must go into battle under high steam, and for the effects of an explosion of a modern marine boiler at the ordinary working pressure of sixty pounds, the reader is referred to the Report of the Board on Boiler Experiments, set on foot by our Government some time since.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The insurance companies have become affected with the rifle fever. The Citizens and Continental's return match took place Saturday, February 19. The shooting was remarkably close, the Continentals being defeated by only one point. The scores were as follows:

CITIZENS.		CONTINENTALS.	
F. W. Parker.....	39	L. Roberts.....	43
G. W. Jones.....	39	G. H. Hope.....	39
J. Donaldson.....	36	C. S. Truslow.....	35
R. Chapman.....	34	J. W. K. Oakley.....	33
J. W. Edwards.....	34	W. Ellsworth, Jr.....	31
Total.....	182	Total.....	181

We are in hopes that these gentlemen may try their hand at rifle shooting, at some of the ranges during the coming season.

GLEN DRAKE.—The matches of the American Rifle Association on Washington's birthday were well attended. Every regiment of New York and vicinity was represented in the different contests. The shooting all took place at 300 yards. The wind came in violent blasts from the northwest, baffling the riflemen. The scores were, therefore, not up to the average. The arrangements were the best we have yet seen at this range. The scores in the different matches were as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.

Sixty entries; half of entrance money divided between three highest scores. The winning scores were:

	Total.
F. Backofen.....	4 4 4 4 4-20
E. Barker.....	3 4 5 3 4-19
F. Backofen.....	4 3 4 5 3-19

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

First prize, gold badge, \$25 value; second prize, silver badge, \$15 value; third prize, \$3 value.

	Total.
M. H. Madden.....	2 3 3 3 4 3 4-22
J. McGlenney.....	3 2 3 4 3 3 4-22
J. A. Gee.....	1 4 3 3 2 4 2-22
F. Backofen.....	5 3 2 3 4 3 2-22
W. S. Bevan.....	4 0 5 4 5 0 4-22
F. W. DeWitt.....	0 4 4 4 4 4 0-20

MILITARY MATCH.

First prize, gold badge, \$25 value; second prize, silver badge, \$15 value; third prize, \$3 cash. The best scores were:

	Total.
W. S. Bevan, 8th reg't.....	4 4 4 4 4 3 4-27
Capt. W. C. Reddy, 12th reg't.....	3 2 4 4 4 5 0-22
Captain E. Barker, 8th reg't.....	0 0 2 5 4 4 4-19
Capt. A. W. Peck, 27th reg't.....	4 3 2 2 4 0 3-18

The match for the Association Cup will take place Saturday, February 26.

WASHINGTON GRAY TROOP, NEW YORK.—The annual reception of this command took place at their armory, on the evening of Washington's birthday. The armory was comfortably filled with the friends of the troop. The decorations were fine, and music good. Captain Decker, assisted by the members of the company, did everything possible which could add to the pleasure of their guests. The badge offered by the Troop Rifle Club will be competed for during the coming week.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—The match for the "Diamond Badge" took place at the armory range on Saturday evening, February 19. The competition for the badge is restricted to the members of the regiment. The conditions prescribed are as follows: Distances, 200 or 500 yards, or its equivalent in scaled targets at the armory. Position, standing at 200, any at 500 yards. Weapon, Remington military State issue; trigger pull not less than six pounds. Rounds, seven at each distance; no sighting shots. In armory shooting cartridges of 45 grains are used. The badge was won by Sergeant W. A. French, of Company A; score, 6; h. p. s., 70. There were fifteen entries. All the scores were very good. Lieutenant F. W. Bacon and Lieutenant D. S. Steele have tendered their resignations.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—This regiment, which is sometimes called the "Washington Grays," celebrated the 22d of February by entertaining their friends at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The attendance was large, and those who were present enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The decorations were neat, and the effect pleasing. The supper was excellent. Speeches were made by Major-General Sanford, General Varian, Colonel Scott, and Colonel J. T. Underhill. Among the guests we noticed, Colonel Gilson, Alderman Seery, Captain Peck, Lieutenant Thompson, and the members of General Varian's staff. The committees were constituted as follows: Reception committee: Colonel G. D. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Schilling, Captain A. J. Decker, Captain Arnold, Dr. N. Place, Jr., Captain A. L. Whitelaw, and Captain B. V. Young; committee of arrangements, Adjutant J. O. Johnston, Captain G. T. Fielding, Captain William Ross, Lieutenant J. A. See, and Lieutenant H. Gibson; floor committee, Captain J. S. Hart, Captain J. B. Lugham, Captain E. Barker, Lieutenants J. H. Cook, W. H. Carman, F. Lasse, S. J. Levy, and Drum Major McKeever; house committee, Major J. C. Davenport, Captain S. D. O'Keefe, Captain Kennedy, Captain J. Appleton, Lieutenant J. D. McLean, and Lieutenant E. S. Bennett. The music gave general satisfaction. The Harlem company is progressing finely, the drills being well attended.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—The social reunion of this regiment, which took place at the armory on Wednesday, February 16, was well attended. The music, by Dodworth, was very good, and the whole affair was a most enjoyable one. The new company have chosen the following officers: Captain, John Muro; First Lieutenant, David E. Vannet; First Sergeant, W. D. H. Clark; Sergeants, Robert E. Malloy, E. Bell, J. McKay, and J. D. Irwin; Corporals, D. Thorn, S. J. Cowan, Richard Smith and J. J. Ross. George D. Hart has been elected second lieutenant by the members of Company F. Lieutenant C. Herzman has tendered his resignation. Sergeant-Major J. Snodgrass has been discharged; cause, expiration of term of service, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Sergeant J. W. Anton. Sergeant Wm. C. Drake has been detailed as left general guide.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—At an election held in Company A, on Monday evening, February 21, Adjutant Waydell was the unanimous choice, to fill the office of captain. Captain Waydell has declined promotion several times, but this time he has been obliged to accept, so great has been the persuasion of his friends. George T. Paterson, Jr., was elected first lieutenant. Companies A and G will have a rifle match on the evening of the 25th of February. Each company will be represented by a team of twelve men. On the same evening the veterans of the organization will hold

their seventh annual reunion. It will take place at the armory of the regiment. The reunion will undoubtedly prove to be a most enjoyable affair.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment has anticipated others by appointing a committee, consisting of Captains Cohen, Parker, and Lieutenant Kempton, to make arrangements for the formation of a cadet corps. The members will wear a uniform similar to the fatigue of the regiment, and must be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. Only one hundred will be admitted. Colonel Briggs has appointed William H. McKee, adjutant. Mr. McKee was formerly lieutenant-colonel of this command. The old armory of this regiment is being refitted, and will probably become the headquarters of the Howitzer Battery.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—This command will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the regimental armory, on Flatbush avenue, as follows: On Tuesday evening, 2d inst., Wednesday evening, March 8, Thursday evening, March 16, and Monday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock. The Drum-Major will detail two drummers, who will report to the Adjutant on the above dates at 7:45 p. m. The following changes are announced: William A. McKee to be Adjutant, Robert E. Hughes to be Commissary of Subsistence, Honorably Discharged. Private George O. Stutta, A Company; Wm. A. Campbell, B Company, by reason of expiration of term of service; Louis V. Hastings and William P. Rhodes, I Company, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—The fifth band concert of this organization took place on Saturday evening, February 19. It was fully equal to any of the previous ones. The management was entrusted to a committee from Company E. E. D. Walton was chairman, and his associates were J. De Witt Clark, J. E. Ansee, A. D. Beekman, J. E. Courtlandt, W. E. Furey, R. J. Giblett, R. J. Gilden, F. Kingsley, H. P. Hungerford, G. A. Kreuse, R. C. Voss and F. Healy. The second of the present series of battalion drills took place on Wednesday evening, February 23. The sixth concert of the band will take place on Saturday evening, February 26.

FIFTY-FOURTH NEW YORK.—A regimental court-martial is ordered at headquarters on Wednesday, February 23, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of such delinquents as may be brought before it. Detail, Major John N. Weitzel.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—The Centennial reception of this command, at the Bink, on Tuesday evening, February 22, was one of which the regiment has every reason to be congratulated upon. The large building was hardly able to accommodate with comfort the numerous guests, good judges estimating the number present at from five to eight thousand. Line was formed for dress parade at about eight o'clock. The ceremony and the review which followed was almost perfect. Presentation of marksmen's badges was next in order. The names of the recipients we have already published. Guard mounting followed, with Captain M. L. Vantine as officer of the day, and Lieutenants Milne and Perry as officers of the guard. This was also very good. Captain Vantine looking the perfect soldier. Dancing commenced at once, and continued far into the night. The sight of the vast floor, filled with a moving mass of elegant toilets was grand. The management of the floor was entrusted to Captain A. W. Belknap, Lieutenant William Milne, Jr., and Lieutenant F. S. Belton. Colonel Vose headed the reception committee, which took excellent care of the guests. Captain R. S. Orson, Lieutenant E. C. Inlay, and Lieutenant E. N. Elliott constituted the house committee. The press were in charge of Captain O. C. Hoffman, Lieutenant S. G. Blakely, Lieutenant W. B. Knapp, Commissary Sergeant Curran and Private E. Flaurand. Among the many officers present we noticed, General Vilmar and staff, Colonel Charles E. Spencer and Adjutant Poegeer, of the Fifth; Colonel John T. Underhill, Captain A. W. Peck, Lieutenant F. J. Starr, and Adjutant Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh; Lieutenant F. Goodwin, of the Seventh; Captain T. V. Smith and Captain Hay, of the Old Guard, and representatives of the Forty-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Ninth. Captain A. L. Webber, chairman of the committee of arrangements, is to be congratulated upon the excellent method taken by him to secure accommodations for all present. Sergeant Charles E. Herriek has been elected first sergeant of Company F, Sergeant Marsh having retired after eight years' service. Lieutenant Milne has been tendered the captaincy of the company, but declined to accept it.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—The left wing of this regiment paraded the arsenal on Monday, February 21. Thirty-five minutes after first sergeant's call the Adjutant turned the battalion over to Colonel Spencer. There were six commands of twelve files present. The manual was poor; the march in column of four good. Upon coming into line of battle the captains were slow in dressing. "Centre forward" was next attempted—result a failure; right centre company marching straight to the front; left centre company marched in column of fours, until the command halt was given, when it came left front into line. Colonel Spencer repeated the movement three times before it was executed properly. The playing and deploying would have been excellent, but the captains seemed to forget that the movements were successive ones and failed to bring their men to a support several times. The guides also need instruction. Several of the Lieutenants were in command, which may have accounted for some of the mistakes. The drill was the poorest of the present series. The right wing will drill at the same place Wednesday, March 1.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—Eight commands of sixteen files front, under command of Colonel Umbekant, paraded on Washington's Birthday. Line was formed at two o'clock and the regiment marched up Broadway to Washington square, where they were reviewed by General Vilmar. At Union square they were to have been reviewed by Mayor Wickham. Hon. S. A. Lewis officiated in the absence of the Mayor. After their return to the armory the marksmen were presented with badges by Major Orvis, Rifle Inspector of the brigade. The Veterans gave a collation in the evening to the active members.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—This regiment paraded at its armory on the evening of the 22d of February. The command formed for dress parade and review, with eight companies of twelve files. General Dakin was the reviewing officer. The ceremony was well performed. After the review, the regimental team of 1875 contested for a badge, scaled target for 100 feet representing the 200 yards distance. The badge was won by Mr. Bueghner—score, 23 out of a possible 35. The regiment was then reformed for drill, eight commands of eight files. It was the best we have yet seen in this organization. If Colonel Koch could only have had the order arms with less noise, and prevented the left foot going down with force, and then stepping out with the right, we are sure he would be better satisfied. The loading and firings were very good. After the drill, General Dakin presented the marksmen of the regiment with their badges. This ended, dancing followed and continued for the balance of the evening.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—A meeting of the officers of this command was held at the armory on Wednesday evening, February 23. The non-commissioned officers met the same evening. The reception of Company I on Washington's Birthday was quite a success. Most of the officers of the regiment were present during the evening. It was quite a home party, everybody enjoying themselves and departing early in the morning well pleased. Orders for a second series of drills will be issued shortly.

HOWITZER BATTERY, 11th N. Y. BRIGADE.—This command will assemble at the armory for drill every Monday at 8 o'clock p. m. The following appointments and elections are announced: W. B. Simons, First Sergeant, vice W. N. Stebbins, resigned; Walter H. Beebe, Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice J. St. Ellison, re-

signed; Theo. McIntyre, Sergeant, vice W. B. Beebe, promoted; Francis E. Tower, Sergeant, vice W. B. Simons, promoted; E. J. Whitlock, Corporal, vice J. J. Moor, resigned; Frank Sperry, Corporal, vice Theo. McIntyre, promoted; W. W. Hanold, Corporal, vice F. E. Tower, promoted.

MORSEMEERE.—Several interesting matches took place at this range on February 22. The first was a carton match at 500 yards, a twelve inch pasteboard carton being substituted in place of the twenty-two inch bull's-eye. The markman making the best score upon the carton received his target as a prize. Ten scoring shots was allowed to each contestant. A. H. Jocelyn won with 5 cartons; C. Dusenbury, Jr., made 4; D. Smyth, 3; and H. B. Garrison, 3. A military match for a trophy offered by General J. H. Blauvelt, of the Seventh Brigade, came next. The highest scores in this match were:

	200 yards.	500 yards.
Sergeant R. Cobb.....	3 4 0 5 3-15	5 3 0 3 3-14-29
Major F. Shonnard.....	3 3 3 3 0-12	2 3 4 2 3-14-26
George Langran.....	3 4 0 2 5-14	2 0 4 0 2- 8-22
Peter Keiss.....	2 0 3 2 0- 7	4 0 3 5 0-12-19
Lieut.-Col. Jackson.....	4 0 3 0 5-12	0 2 2 0 4- 4-16

There was also a match at the moving man target. A revolver being the prize. The best scores were: H. J. Quinn, 21; F. Shonnard, 20; G. L. Morse, 20; D. Smyth, 18; G. Frazer, 17.

FIRST CONNECTICUT.—The officers of the regiment have voted to procure the new cap ornament, crossed rifles, and to place the badge upon the cap of the field musicians. The letter of company and designation of regiment are to be placed on the belt plates of the men. The officers will drill in the sword manual Wednesday evening, March 1, at Union armory, Hartford. The party given by Company H, on the evening of Washington's birthday was largely attended, as was also the concert and ball of the regimental band, on the evening of the 18th. Over \$200 was realized, 400 tickets being sold. Company F, Hartford City Guard, will parade in full uniform for exercise in the school of the company, complimentary to their military friends, at their armory, on Monday evening, February 28. Surgeon Hardley has tendered his resignation. Recruiting ceases in the Connecticut National Guard on the 28th inst. It is estimated that three hundred recruits have been gained since last Fall.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONS.—Conditional.—First Infantry, Captain A. S. Wood; Eighth Infantry, Second Lieutenant, R. H. Saldins; Fourth Battalion, Second Lieutenant J. D. Williams. Appointments.—Fourth Battalion Infantry, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, W. H. Lethbridge. Resigned and discharged.—Second Infantry, Captain C. E. Brace; Sixth Infantry, Second Lieutenant, E. W. Bartlett; Ninth Infantry, Captain P. Houghton, Jr.; Fourth Battalion Infantry, First Lieutenant, H. W. Haguley.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the directors of this association, on Monday, February 21, it was voted to affiliate with the National Rifle Association. On February 28 the directors will visit the site proposed for the location of a range. Governor Rice, General Butler, General H. W. Benham, U. S. A., Admirals H. K. Thatcher and C. Steadman, U. S. N., and Mayor S. C. Cobb have accepted positions as honorary directors. The following committees were chosen: Executive Committee, General H. B. Sargent, J. R. Osborn, I. H. Hazleton and W. H. Jackson; Range Committee, C. E. Sanborn, W. H. Jackson and J. B. Osborn; Finance Committee, Colonel W. V. Hutchings, J. L. Stevenson and J. T. Eldridge.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.—Company A was inspected at their armory on January 15, by Lieutenant Colonel Moore, assistant adjutant-general. The armory is one of the finest in the State; the neatness and taste everywhere apparent impresses one very favorably. Three commissioned officers and seventy men were present, in blue uniforms, and, with the exception of one man, who appeared without boots, looking as well as it is possible in such a slouchy and untasteful dress. Ranks opened badly; alignments poor, caused by not assuring guides and verifying alignments; at least half the men did not turn their head and eyes. Draw sabre, some did not unhook the scabbard before drawing, and others did not hook up after doing so. Return sabre, same fault. Inspection sabre, few execute correctly. The men were very unsteady, talking with each other and watching the inspecting officers, even turning round to do so. Sabres in good condition, except the points, which are more less rusty. Uniforms, accoutrements, horse equipments, etc., in excellent condition. Company drill followed; column of fours, broken to right, the company commander marching on the left of first four, and the first sergeant on its right. Marching bad, out of time and too fast; men should be instructed in the proper manner of holding their scabbards. Right by twos, very few knew how to execute, but after prompting by officers, and a great deal of unnecessary crowding, it was executed by each set successively, upon the ground of its predecessor. Left oblique, all were crowded together in a small bunch. The company tried fours in circle, right wheel, resulting in each set of fours having its own peculiar position and alignment. Fours left about executed as well as could be expected when no attention was paid to distances, alignments, etc. The sabre drill followed, and although a slight improvement could be noticed over last winter (after about a dozen men had stepped out, never having drilled in the exercise before), too little exertion is apparent; the mousinets particularly, were bad, and the steeds would have suffered ignominiously the amputation of their heads and tails; the cuts as made would have done more injury to the rider than to his antagonist. Company A is very far from well drilled, judging from the exhibition of Tuesday; doubtless caused by not holding company drills, as we understand they have been together but three or four times since the last encampment. If the "Lancers" desire to maintain their position, they had best devote more time to drill.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.—Company E was inspected at their armory, South Boston, on the evening of February 18. Present, three commissioned officers and forty-five men; armory convenient but small. Ranks opened as well as possible in the contracted space. Men need instruction in the manual of inspection arms; steadiness good; arms fair, accoutrements varied; knapsacks wretched, and uniforms worse than Company I. The men are tall and stout, and when coats are buttoned up, the tails appear about six inches in length, and the whole of the seat of the trousers is exposed. Some wore the old uniform, one of which is worth ten of the present. Company drills was out of the question, owing to the lack of space.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS BRIGADE.—S. O. No. 9 orders inspections in Ninth Infantry as follows: Companies B, C and D on Monday, February 21; companies A, G and I on Wednesday, February 23. S. O. No. 10 orders an inspection in Company C, First Cavalry, for Friday, February 25. S. O. No. 11 orders inspections in companies F and G, Third Infantry, on February 28.

FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTALION.—A battalion drill was had on February 18, with four commands of twelve files. Line only fairly formed, the adjutant concluding the two left companies were never coming to support, commanded guides post, whereupon the companies were brought up. Marching too slow, though step was well preserved. Wheeling about by fours in column, much distance lost; short, common and quick time good, double time; some hands did not come up, but three officers held their swords correctly. Left into line, wheel good; marching and wheeling about by fours, bad; alignment wretched; captain of right centre company wheeled about in the wrong direction; the colors and general guides need inspection badly. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left; left centre company started off too soon. To the left, close column of companies, company commanders undecided as to what order to give. Double column of fours, the command was given "forward on centre," instead of "centre forward." Fours right, left companies right into line, fair. Double column of fours formed again, and the command was given "fours left, right companies on left into line;" right centre company executed left front into line, mixing things badly, and completely demoralizing the company on the right. Close column on first company right in front, much distance lost between second and third company; manual best we have seen in the battalion. The drill was not up to the proper standard, and showed a lack of knowledge in some of the officers. Adjutant Lethbridge was on duty for the first time; we heartily congratulate him on his promotion. Sergeant-major Nourse, formerly commissary Sergeant, is not to be forgotten; his appointment gives universal satisfaction. An election in Company B will be held on February 29, to fill vacancy of first lieutenant, and in Company D on February 25, to fill vacancy of second lieutenant.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

- The Fifteenth New York Battalion are about to adopt a new uniform.
- The reception of the drum corps of the Fifth New Jersey Veterans was quite a fine affair.
- It is reported by a Jersey paper that companies A and B, Third New Jersey, will shortly be disbanded.
- FIFTY-FIVE recruits, from the town of Westchester, were mustered into the Twenty-seventh New York on February 23.
- The musical and literary entertainment of Company G, Ninth New York, on February 22, was quite a success.
- The Massachusetts Rifle Association held a meeting at Spy Pond on Saturday, February 19. Best scores: Frost, 65; Adams, 65; Kirkwood, 65; Frye, 64; Wemyss, Jr., 64; h. p. s., 75.
- At the banquet of the Lincoln Club, on Washington's Birthday, Colonel C. E. Spencer responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy."
- The officers of the Army and Navy, and of the National Guard, were well represented at the Lady Washington Reception on February 22.
- NEWARK, N. J., was delighted with the music of the Twenty-second New York military band on Washington's Birthday.
- The marksmen of Richmond, Va., are jubilant over the success of Messrs Zuker, and Wednesday in out shooting Major Henry Fulton, at a recent match distance not given.
- The Washington Light Infantry Corps escorted the Fifth Maryland through Washington. Both organizations paid a marching salute to President Grant.
- A BILL has been introduced in the Senate which authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish camp and garrison equipage to the National Guard of the various States at the Centennial.
- The First Michigan, commanded by Colonel W. H. Withington, the National Guard and the Light Guard of Detroit, paraded on February 22.
- The eleventh annual ball of the Boston Montgomery Light Guard will take place at their new armory, on Friday, February 25.
- PRIVATE BAUE, of Company G, Twenty-second New York, has been placed under arrest. He claims that there is no cause for such proceedings, and probably will issue another circular.
- An election for major will be held shortly in the Twenty-seventh, New York. The friends of Captain Coburn are anxious for him to accept the office. As yet no one is inclined to run against him.
- EX-Lieutenant Theriot, the "general" of the Ninth New York, has returned to the ranks. He is doing his duty as a private in such a manner as will win the praise of his officers and the admiration of the ladies.
- The Summer Light Guard, of San Francisco, Cal., practiced at their thousand yard range. The best scores were as follows: Captain H. J. Burns, 65; J. Robertson, 55; D. Watson, 60; T. E. Carson, 54; h. p. s., 75.
- On February 22, the Hackensack Rifle Association team shot at Ridgewood, N. J., against a team of the Ridgewood Sporting Club. The Hackers were victorious; score, 177 to 168. The match was at 300 yards, off-hand.
- The Adjutant-General of New Jersey has issued commissions to the following: Ninth Infantry—F. J. Dishler, first lieutenant; T. W. Griffin, second lieutenant. Fifth Infantry—W. H. Egbert, first lieutenant; M. J. Gaffney, second lieutenant.
- The birthday of the father of his country was celebrated by the non-commissioned officers of the Fourteenth New York. A promenade concert and reception drew a large number of their friends together. Gallant Hall has seldom held as merry a party within its walls.
- COMPANY F, Fourth Connecticut, held their ninth annual ball on the evening of the 23d of February. The armory was suitably decorated, and the residents of Greenwich enjoyed themselves immensely. Several of the officers of the regiment were present, and also guests from other organizations.
- J. L. S. KELNER, of Company D, Thirteenth New York, has been doing some excellent gallery shooting. At a scaled target representing that at 300 yards, position lying, he scored 148 out of a possible 150. Upon a second trial he made 144. The Allen breech loader was the weapon used.
- COMPANY D, Fourth New Jersey, celebrated the 23d of February. A ball was held at Library Hall, Jersey City. The decorations, music and supper gave universal satisfaction. Captain G. W. Dickson had charge of the floor. Lieutenant Hamilton, E. B. Groesbeck and R. T. Jones were the members of the reception committee.
- The San Francisco, Cal., Cadets, Captain George Bigley, commanding, have established a range at San Bruno. The second time they practiced at the 300 yard range the best scores made were as follows: J. Leary, 23; J. O. Dea, 21; J. McNamara, 20; A. Bennett, 19; G. Johnson, 19; T. M. Serly, 19; H. Carrig, 18, and Captain Bigley, 18; h. p. s., 25.
- COMPANY A, Fourth New Jersey, held their annual reception on Friday evening, February 18. The hall was nicely decorated, the music good, and the large number of guests well pleased. The committee were as follows: Floor committee, Sergeant G. W. Lamb; Corporals W. P. Wood, F. J. Johnston and F. S. Scheid. Committee of arrangements, Sergeant C. J. Roe, Jr., Corporals E. B. Cox, Charles C. Betts, E. W. Harrison and J. J. Garland.
- COMPANY D, of the Sixteenth New York, presented to Colonel Mathew H. Ellis, their former captain, handsomely engrossed and framed resolutions. The presentation speech was made by Judge Baird, who complimented the colonel upon his promotion. Colonel Ellis returned thanks. Captain Cole, the new commandant, and Colonel Prossens, were called upon, and responded in a manner which drew forth cheers from the company.
- The competition of the Yates Dragons Rifle Club, at Syracuse, N. Y., for several valuable prizes, closed on Wednesday,

Feb. 16. The first prize, a long range Creedmoor rifle, valued at \$100, was won by F. Singer; score, 120. The second and third prizes were revolvers. Mr. C. Hart took the second with a score of 119. The third went to M. B. Nicholson; score, 115; h. p. s., 125. The shooting took place in a gallery 110 feet long; 22 calibre rifles.

—The second anniversary dinner, of Battery A, (Columbus, Mass.), Light Artillery, took place at the headquarters of the command on Tuesday, February 22. The dinner was excellent. Captain W. N. Munroe, Lieutenant E. R. Bliss, Sergeants Lamb, Serw, and Messrs. H. L. Atwater and J. Dowling, the committee of arrangements showed the artistic skill of Sergeant Darter, Gunner F. Johnson, H. Boswell and B. M. Thalheimer. The speeches which followed the repast were replete with wit and patriotism.

—It has been decided that the International match is to take place at Creedmoor. The committee having in charge the details of the match is as follows: National Rifle Association—General J. B. Woodward, Colonel G. W. Wingate, Colonel H. A. Gilderleeve, General M. McMahon, N. P. Stanton, James Gordon Bennett, General Kilburn Knott, Hon. D. W. Judd, General E. L. Molinare, Amateur Rifle Club—H. Sanford, George Crouch, G. S. Schomerhorn, Jr., Robert Johnson, A. Alford, W. B. Farwell, Major H. S. Jewell, Wm. B. Coughtry and Major Joseph Holland.

—COLONEL Henry A. Gilderleeve delivered a lecture on "The American Rifle Team in Ireland," at Newark, N. J., February 22. Several members of the team accompanied the colonel. A dinner was given in honor of the visitors at the residence of Mr. Boylan. The entertainment had a most sad termination, however. Accompanying Judge Gilderleeve were his wife and her sister, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Major Wilson, of the Twelfth Infantry. At dinner Mrs. Wilson was compelled to retire because of a sudden pain in the back of her head. Her husband, who had remained in New York, was telegraphed for, and on his arrival, found his wife apparently better, and in charge of a physician, who apprehended no danger. Toward morning the pain returned, and in a moment Mrs. Wilson had passed away. She was a woman of rare loveliness of character as well as of person, and the loss her husband and family have suffered can only be appreciated by those whose privilege it was to know her.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

NUTMEG writes: At a recent meeting of the officers of the Nutmeg Guard, certain tactical points were being discussed in which there was a difference of opinion. These points may be considered by you as very fine, or of the "red tape" order; nevertheless, we would like your opinion on them for our future guidance, as we believe in the JOURNAL and its sound military doctrines. *First*—The company is in line, and at a halt. "Right shoulder arms" is given, which is executed. The instructor, wishing to march the company to the rear, commands, "About face, forward, march!" Is such an order proper when the company is at a right shoulder, or in any other position than at a carry? *Second*—How should right-oblique be pronounced in commands, *look, or like?* *Third*—Is it proper to dress the company with arms at a right shoulder or support, or in any other position than at a carry? *Fourth*—The company is in line, at a halt. The command "right oblique" is given and executed. Is the command "right dress" proper while standing in the oblique? *Question*—If so, should the men come to the front in dressing, or remain in the oblique direction? *Fifth*—The company is in column of fours, right in front, and at a halt. The command "right oblique" is given and executed, the company still remaining at a halt. To face the company in the direction in which it was, previous to the right oblique, A commands, "As you were," B commands, "Front," and C commands, "Left half-face." Which is right, or are they all wrong? The latter, what would be the correct command? *Answers*—*First*—The order is allowable, but the execution is awkward. Better carry arms. *Second*—English orthoepists are divided on the point, but the words of B. N. Smart (Grammar of English Pronunciation, 1810), are very appropriate. He says: "When it becomes the custom to write this word in the English form *oblique*, it will be consistent to give up the French pronunciation, but not till then." Individually, we always murmur bad language when we hear *oblique*, used, but editorially we are compelled to acknowledge that either is proper according to usage. As a general rule, the practice of the best educated people, is the French pronunciation of the word, but army officers frequently use *oblique* because the open sound can be heard further than the long E. *Third*—It is proper, if you have a taste for unlimited dressing, over and over again. In all ordinary cases the men have just halted, and, therefore, must be at a carry. (See par 119) *Fourth*—Decidedly not. There is no dressing to be done, because there is no alignment. Read par. 46 and 47, and you will see there is only a *guide*, a very different thing. *Fifth*—A, B and C were all wrong. "Front" causes the men to look to the front (page 21, second paragraph, or, officially, par. 38). "As you were" is not prescribed by the tactics. "Left half-face" is not found in the tactics. Under pars. 3, 46 47 and 196 the order in such a dilemma is "Left oblique." The order "half-face" is abolished by the tactics in favor of the word *oblique*. So the egg stands upright, like that of Columbus in the story. Had the Nutmeg Guard taken our recent advice and studied the paragraph, without reference to any opinions, this solution could hardly fail to have suggested itself. Still, we are much obliged for your flattering estimation of JOURNAL military doctrine, and wish the Nutmeg Guard every success in their struggle with the intricacies of the combined intellects of Upton and his brethren in arms.

READER—Boston, February 15, 1876, writes: I am very desirous of entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but having noticed in the regulations of the institution that, any candidate will be rejected who has any chronic disease of the vision, I would like to ask you if nearsightedness, occasioned by study, comes under that head? *ANSWER*—That could only be determined by the surgeon on the medical examination previous to the entry. Take medical advice on the subject.

W. G. A. asks: Where a copy may be had, or access obtained to, the by-laws or code governing the National Guard of this State? *ANSWER*—Almost every National Guard captain has a copy, or ought to have one.

DEFENDAM—New York, February 17, 1875, asks: In what position ought a marker (at a battalion drill), to carry his guide? Ought he not to bring it to a "carry" when the regiment does, and also to a "right shoulder;" or ought he to keep it at a "right shoulder" throughout the drill? I have looked through portions of "Upton" without finding anything about it, and I therefore trouble you. *ANSWER*—There is no regulation, because a guide is not authorized. If it is used, it should be treated as a musket, and follow the manual of the guides, except as regards inversion.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Oil City, Pa., asks: Can the War Department lawfully refuse to accept the resignation of a Regular Army officer, when tendered in time of Peace, and hold him to service at pleasure? *ANSWER*—There is no law to prevent it. Resignations are worthless till accepted, and an officer who leaves the service before his resignation is accepted, is liable to punishment as a deserter.

NORRIS—Fort Concho, Texas, writes: On guard mount, when the adjutant gives the command, "officers and non-commissioned officers, to your posts, march!" are they supposed to come to the front face at the command "officers and non-commissioned officers, to your posts," or wait for the final command, "march"? *ANSWER*—Read the section and you will see that they execute the motion at the command "March."

H. W. S. asks: If it is illegal to fine a man for being drunk on duty? I have been tried for that offence a week or two ago, by a regimental court (having been drunk as a corporal, and in charge of the guard.) The charge was drunk on duty with one specification. "I plead guilty to both, and have been sentenced to forfeit to the United States ten dollars for one month, and to be reduced to the ranks. *ANSWER*—If you look at the JOURNAL of January 20th, you will find on the first G. O. No. 1, War Department, which expounds the law. The word "corporal" in the articles of war is stricken out, and courts martial have therefore the power, under article 38, to inflict any punishment at discretion.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. S. J. W. Faber, furnishes a statement of the amounts of prize money paid different flag officers of squadrons and commanders of vessels, for captures during the rebellion; Vice Admiral Farragut received \$55,443; Rear Admirals Lee, \$99,456; Porter, \$90,348; Dupont, \$58,476; Bailey, \$39,098; Stringham, \$14,447; Bell, \$12,307; Green, \$10,368; Dahlgren, \$9,371; Wilkes, \$7,943; Thatcher, \$5,460; Palmer, \$4,510; Goldsborough, \$3,026; Stribling, \$2,251; Mervine, \$1,473; Harwood, \$373; Commodore Wm. W. McKean, \$28,616; Captains W. M. Walker, \$34,518; B. F. Sands, \$28,516; J. B. Marchand, \$12,499; G. H. Scott, \$8,317; K. R. Breece, \$7,787; J. F. Greene, \$7,388; John Rogers, \$5,137; T. T. Craven, \$4,779; J. S. Barnes, \$4,431; J. Marston, \$4,045; W. R. Taylor, \$3,285. This is an average of about \$26,000 each for the sixteen admirals, and about \$11,000 each for the eleven captains.

Eighty-five commanders received an average of some \$6,500 each as follows: Over twenty thousand dollars each: John J. Almy, \$54,431; Wm. Budd, \$38,809; O. S. Glisson, \$30,426; Geo. M. Ransom, \$29,191; Jas. E. Jouett, \$27,449; P. G. Watmough, \$24,273; R. H. Wyman, \$24,003; Pierce Crosby, \$23,896; W. O. Lundt, \$21,115. From ten to twenty thousand dollars: S. D. Trenchard, \$18,564; J. R. Mullany, \$15,441; N. Collins, \$15,232; W. F. Denison, \$14,444; D. P. Ridgley, \$14,134.

From five to ten thousand dollars each: Edward F. Devans, \$9,858; T. M. Brasher, \$9,642; E. G. Parrott, \$9,585; A. Ludlow Case, \$9,551; A. G. Clary, \$8,615; Edward Conroy, \$7,753; Overton Carr, \$6,931; J. P. Bankhead, \$6,723; John Downes, \$6,273; B. Gherardi, \$6,212; J. G. Van Brunt, \$6,070; Chas. Hunter, \$5,941; W. P. McCann, \$5,851; Chas. W. Lamson, \$5,747; J. F. Armstrong, \$5,025.

Over one and less than five thousand dollars: G. H. Perkins, \$4,889; J. C. Beaumont, \$4,623; D. F. Mosman, \$4,576; David Kate, \$4,245; C. H. Baldwin, \$4,003; J. M. Frailey, \$3,887; Wm. D. Porter, \$3,750; A. E. K. Benham, \$3,729; Jas. R. Beers, \$3,680; Chas. H. Brown, \$3,631; Henry Eagle, \$3,372; J. M. B. Clitz, \$3,259; F. S. Hill, \$2,770; M. B. Woolsey, \$2,742; Wm. C. Leroy, \$2,722; H. S. Stellwagen, \$2,712; G. F. Emmons, \$2,481; J. H. Strong, \$2,465; Milton Haxton, \$2,320; James Alden, \$2,147; R. F. R. Lewis, \$2,123; R. B. Hitchcock, \$1,993; Chas. E. Fleming, \$1,863; C. J. Van Alstine, \$1,836; J. P. Couthony, \$1,822; C. H. Poor, \$1,788; Wm. F. Spicer, \$1,644; J. G. Walker, \$1,612; J. C. Howell, \$1,511; R. W. Meade, Jr., \$1,430; Jonathan Baker, \$1,403; Thos. O. Selfridge, \$1,299; S. A. Hooper, \$1,239; J. P. C. DeKraft, \$1,080; T. A. Jenkins, \$1,073; S. C. Rowan, \$1,071; Francis Winslow, \$1,050; Benj. F. Sands, \$1,036.

Less than one thousand dollars: Sam'l. W. Mather, \$919; Jas. M. Pritchett, \$885; H. Reland, \$841; M. Smith, \$840; Cicero Price, \$829; M. Woodhull, \$800; Ralph Chandler, \$795; C. L. Wilcomb, \$760; Alex. Gibson, \$758; H. P. Purviance, \$677; A. A. Semmes, \$594; D. O. McDermott, \$593; W. F. Gillespie, \$545; H. S. C. Eyttinge, \$526; Robert Getty, \$453; J. P. Gillis, \$413; J. A. Johnstone, \$351.

Twenty-three Lieutenant-Commanders received an average of about \$5,800 each, as follows: B. H. Lamson, \$40,522; Wm. S. Cheeseman, \$19,178; Earl English, \$18,313; W. H. West, \$8,551; S. P. Quackenbush, \$6,942; W. M. Gamble, \$6,588; E. T. McCannay, \$4,900; J. W. Smith, \$4,117; John Downes, \$3,701; James H. Gillis, \$2,458; D. L. Blaine, \$2,177; John Irwin, \$2,013; Geo. A. Stevens, \$1,821; John Guest, \$1,798; Chas. J. McDougall, \$1,784; E. O. Matthews, \$1,761; W. K. Mayo, \$1,245; Chester Hatfield, \$1,230; R. B. Smith, \$948; Wm. H. Dana, \$899; E. W. Henry, \$758; S. R. Franklin, \$737; R. W. Shufeldt, \$590.

Six Lieutenants and ten A. Vol. Lieutenants an average of about \$5,200 each, viz., Lieutenants: Wm. B. Cushing, \$16,100; J. C. Feibiger, \$8,776; Pierre Giraud, \$4,454; W. E. Hopkins, \$1,418; Geo. Brown, \$813; Francis Winslow, \$718. A. Vol. Lieutenants: F. D. Stuart, \$15,073; Wm. C. Rogers, \$8,574; W. B. Eaton, \$8,318; N. Goodwin, \$4,945; Frank Smith, \$4,480; J. W. Balch, \$2,569; Geo. A. Prentiss, \$2,154; M. B. Crowell, \$1,473; D. P. Upton, \$1,414; C. C. Carpenter, \$1,359.

A. A. Paymaster Wm. J. Cole received \$10,489, and twelve Acting Masters an average of about \$6,200 each, viz.: Chas. Potter, \$12,045; Francis Burgess, \$12,045; Alex. Wallace, \$12,045; A. Shirk, \$10,037; J. B. Breck, \$9,050; Wm. Barrymore, \$7,716; Edw. Kemble, \$3,634; W. K. Cressy, \$1,926; O. Thatcher, \$1,651; Henry Arey, \$1,639; Benj. C. Dean, \$1,166; J. D. Warren, \$1,048.

The total was \$1,412,613, an average of \$8,561. Nine and a half millions of prize money have been paid thus far. Six hundred captures remain adjudicated, which will swell the aggregate to nearly fifteen millions.

We give the names and figures as we find them in *Nautical Gazette* of this week.

A VERY pleasant hop was given by the officers at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Friday evening, February 25, the *Henry Smith* carrying down the invited guests from New York. The night was bitter cold, which prevented the attendance of some who would otherwise have been present.

ASSISTANT Postmaster H. G. Pearson, New York Post-office, sends us an envelope containing S.O. 25, D. Gulf, Feb. 5, with the following memorandum: "The enclosed, addressed to you is respectfully forwarded with the information that it is one of the few letters recovered of the mail, for this city, from New Orleans, the 7th inst., which was found in the Choctaw Swamp, near Mobile, Ala., on the evening of the 12th inst., having been stolen from the train."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has been informed that more than one-third of the band of the 80th Regiment at Hong Kong have recently deserted, being tempted away by the high rate of remuneration which the music-halls of San Francisco offer.

THERE are in the British Army fourteen regiments which are entitled to bear on their colors and appointments the names of more than fourteen battles in which they have been engaged: Two show twenty-two each; one, nineteen; two, eighteen each; four, sixteen; four, fifteen.

AMONG the ships ordered to be built by the Admiralty is the *Iris*, 10 guns, double-screw, steel despatch vessel, of 3,693 tons, and 7,000 horsepower, at Pembroke Dockyard. This vessel is expected to be the fastest war vessel in the English navy.

THE British Admiralty are reported to have for the present abandoned any intention they might have had of commencing the construction of a circular ironclad ship, of the *Popeoff* type, at Chatham, and the new vessel to be laid down will be of the ordinary broadside kind.

FIRE ARMS of three different kinds, wanting three sorts of ammunition, are simultaneously in use by Infantry in India—the old Enfield muzzle-loading rifle, the Snider breechloader, and the Henry-Martini, belonging to those troops who have just arrived.

OF the gunpowder shipped from the Clyde last year, Valparaiso received 1,052,000lbs.; Melbourne, 330,000lbs.; Sydney, 96,000lbs.; Brisbane, 60,000lbs.; East Indian ports, 45,000lbs.; Cuba, 28,000lbs.; British North America, 50,000lbs.; and Mediterranean and Spanish ports, 290,000lbs.

THE Russian *Invalids* has the following on the progress of the Russian Army: "The general liability to military service has not failed to have the most beneficial effect on the army. The troops have been freed in a great measure of the unhealthy elements of former years, and the young soldiers who have taken their places excel the former troops in every respect. General liability has, further, been beneficial to the corps of officers."

CAPTAIN Vial, of the French Staff, concludes the preface of a recently-published history of the late Franco-German war, as follows: "Of what avail will it be," he writes, "to cultivate and enrich our soil, to perfect our industry, to heap up riches, to beautify our towns and embellish our capital, if we know not how to defend our land, if we have to submit to another invasion, if we shall have to give of the fruits of our labor as another ransom to a more warlike people than ourselves."

A SUBTERRANEAN telegraph wire is to be immediately laid down between Berlin and Dresden, and it is reported that an estimate will be laid before the Reichstag for constructing similarly-concealed telegraphic communication between various places on the German frontier and the capital. The advantage gained by thus burying the wires is naturally that it will not be easy for an invading force, or for reconnoitring parties pushed across the frontier, to destroy them.

A MONUMENT to three Waterloo celebrities—the Cossack Giants—is to be erected at Cossall, in Nottinghamshire, the birthplace of the heroes. The "giants" were Shaw the Life Guardman, who defended the British colors till he fell, having killed ten men with his own sword; Wappington, who took the colors from Shaw, and was slain in his turn; and Wheatley, a Light Dragoon, who finally saved the colors, and escaped unscathed, ending his days as a trooper in the County Yeomanry. The Duke of Cambridge is a contributor to the memorial.

THE London *Broad Arrow* says: While all the nations of the Old World are casting about how they may best augment their armed forces, America is busied with schemes for yet further reducing her already small Army. To maintain during time of peace so large a standing Army as 25,000 men is proclaimed by a powerful section of the community to be an extravagant waste of money, and it is urged that a force of 15,000 men would be amply sufficient for the requirements of the United States.

FROM the Prussian annual "Army List," we learn that the Prussian active army comprised, on the first of this year, 249 generals, 1,386 field officers, 2,607 captains, and 7,206 subalterns, or a total number of 11,448 officers of all ranks. In addition to this there are 5,034 Reserve, and 4,805 Landwehr officers, making a grand aggregate of 20,888 officers. In 1860 there were only 132 generals, 801 field officers, 1,791 captains, and 4,093 subalterns, making altogether 6,727 officers serving in the active army, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

SWEDEN and Norway, following the example of Denmark, propose to set apart three millions and a half crowns annually for the space of twelve years for the purpose of improving the navy. The ships to be built are four ironclads, at four millions of crowns each. Six unarmored gunboats at 550,000 crowns each; eighteen unarmored gunboats at 400,000 crowns each; four torpedo vessels at 580,000 crowns each; one training-vessel, at 1,700,000 crowns; one flag-ship at 2,200,000; and transports costing 5,000,000 of crowns. The combined navy of Sweden and

Norway is, at present, as follows: 150 war-vessels, mounting 600 guns, of which eight are ironclad monitors, and fifteen gunboats.

THE fortifications of Strasburg being completed, the military authorities of Germany now propose connecting this latter place with the fortress of Ulm by a direct line of railway, which, in case of a concentration on the Rhine becoming necessary, will afford a direct and expeditious means for bringing up the South German contingents into line. The present railway communication between these two great fortresses of Southern Germany is extremely circuitous, running by way of Stuttgart; and seeing that this latter place is a large junction, no less than seven lines meeting there, insurmountable difficulties would impede the speedy transport of any large number of troops from Ulm to Strasburg.

"CAPTAIN Frederick Harvey, R.N.," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the inventor of the well-known torpedo bearing his name, and the most formidable and certain of any yet produced for sea-service, has just returned to England from Acapulco, whither he had gone in charge of two Mexican gunboats. Capt. Harvey during his absence visited the United States, and while at New York personally superintended the practice with his own torpedo, made by the American naval authorities, by whom it is apparently appreciated at its true value, which it certainly does not appear to be by our own." We have to leave home to hear news. The *Gazette* has plenty, but not always reliable.

IT is evident, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that the Germans are becoming very restive under compulsory military service. The last indication of this discontent is the opposition which Prince Bismarck's railway purchase scheme has excited. That scheme has been undertaken from a military point of view, and though it is restricted for the present to the transfer only of Prussian State railways to the Empire, it meets with opposition both from Prussian and Imperial public opinion. The Progressist parties in both Houses, the Prussian and the Imperial, have now openly pledged themselves to oppose it in all its stages.

SIXTY-FOUR pounder guns, constructed on the most modern and approved principles, have been finally adopted for the siege train of the Bengal army, the charge to be increased to 12lb. for exceptional purposes and 10lb. for ordinary service. In the navy, there are 64-pounders of four different classes—one the converted cast-iron gun lined with a steel tube; two others being old patterns of wrought-iron and wrought-iron tubes: the fourth and largest, the guns of latest manufacture, strongly coiled, and lined for the most part with steel. The first of these guns will retain the 8lb. charge of powder, while the others will be raised to 10lb., and those lined with steel may, on emergency, use the full charge of 12lb.

WE learn from a letter in a late number of the London *Times* that there are now in the English army two generals, one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments, and many other field officers, who have risen from the ranks. One of the generals is a major general, the other a brigadier, a Companion of the Bath and a "Victoria Cross." A century ago, when John Burgoyne, who afterwards laid down his arms at Saratoga, organized the first light cavalry regiment in the British service, "promotion from the rank" did not appear to him within the bounds of possibility, and in his well-known "Code of Instructions" he expressly says that "the ranks of corporal and sergeant must be considered as the most signal honors that a man from the ranks could attain."

FIELD Marshal the Count Von Wrangel completes in this, our centennial year, his eightieth year of service in the German army. Well may he celebrate the event, as he purposes to do, on the ninety-second anniversary of his birth. Where is there an experience like his? What other soldier have we that comes down to us from the last century? He entered the military service the year that Bonaparte was given command of the Army of Italy and commenced that career of success which made him the master of Europe. He has lived to see the rise and fall of the Napoleonic dynasty, through three quarters of a century of chequered experience; the rise of Germany to the first place in European politics, and the final establishment of German unity in spite of French arms and French intrigues.

AT a late meeting of the Geographical Society Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that Lieutenant Cameron was still at Loanda. Lieutenant Cameron himself proposed, as soon as he had provided for his men, to proceed, in the first instance, to Madeira, and remain two months there, his health being not yet sufficiently strong to enable him to face the English climate. Sir Henry thought they might expect him in England soon after Easter. As a proof of the European interest which was felt in the explorations, the President mentioned that an incorrect rumor having been sent to England by Mr. Stanley that Lieutenant Cameron was detained in the interior of Africa by pecuniary difficulties, the King of the Belgians had written to his Minister in England offering to take upon himself the responsibility of Lieutenant Cameron's expenses, and to lodge at once a credit of £4,000 to his account. The society had also received letters from France, Germany, Italy—in fact, all the European countries—congratulating Lieutenant Cameron on

his safe arrival at the West Coast, and making urgent applications for early copies of his letters, despatches, maps and observations.

THAT eminent French writer, M. Taine, who is so acute an observer of men and institutions, and whose remarks are always full of thought, in a work which he has recently published, traces many of the evils which have afflicted France to the abrupt way in which the feudal system was destroyed. Some of those evils are especially apparent in the army. M. Taine observes that while in both Germany and England, the feudal system, either preserved or transformed, still composes a living society, in France its mechanical framework only enclosed a number of men. "One still finds material order, but not moral order. A slow and deep revolution has destroyed accepted supremacy and voluntary deference. It is an army where the sentiments which make the officer and those which make the soldier have disappeared; the various ranks are marked upon the uniform, but no longer in the wearer of it; there is wanting that which makes an army steadfast—the legitimate ascendancy of the officer and the well-merited confidence of the soldier, the daily exchange of mutual devotion, the conviction that each one is useful to all, and that the commanders are the most useful." M. Taine regrets the absence of natural chiefs, and that remnant of the old feudal system which gives commissions to persons accustomed to command. Discipline in France has to be enforced.

ON the 15th ult., writes a Carlist correspondent, the curious and happily uncommon ceremony of degrading an officer guilty of treason was performed at Tolosa, in presence of a considerable crowd of spectators. Captain Cardona was until lately private secretary to the chief chamberlain of Don Carlos. As the enemy was found to be informed of certain private letters written by Don Carlos, suspicion attached to Cardona, and he was finally caught in *flagrante delicto*, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be degraded and shot in the back as a traitor—commuted by Don Carlos to degradation and perpetual imprisonment. At ten o'clock detachments of all the corps serving in this province arrived by train and marched to the public place, where they formed a hollow square, into the centre of which the prisoner, dressed in full uniform, was conducted by the guard. The charge and sentence of the court-martial were read, and immediately afterwards the commutation of the capital sentence, Cardona being extremely pale, but showing no other sign of emotion. Two sergeants then advanced, and, removing the prisoner's sword, smashed it in two, and then divesting him of his *boina*, tunic, etc., tore off all the insignia of his rank and dashed them on the ground, where they were trampled under foot by the troops. The prisoner was then bound with cords as a malefactor, and amid the jeers of the crowd was removed to the Fort of Pena la Plata, where he will remain until the termination of the war. The ceremony—which was impressive, and produced a profound effect on the spectators—concluded, the troops marched back to their quarters with bands playing and colors flying.

RESPECTING the Dutch war in Sumatra, a Penang correspondent writes, under date the 18th ult.: "The new reinforcements have partly arrived, and when the whole fresh strength of about 3,300 men will have reached the seat of war the intended operations will be pushed forward. Towards the end of last month a heavy attack was made on two of the Dutch positions, it is estimated, by over 1,000 natives, who were repulsed with heavy loss. The damage done to the Dutch was unimportant—two officers and ten men wounded. A noticeable feature of the struggle is that at last the Dutch artillery appear to be provided with rockets and apparatus, which the recent experiences at Perak prove are more dreaded by, and have a more wholesome effect on, the native mind than any other kind of projectile. During daylight both parties continue inactive, but the moment dusk sets in there begins a continuous fusillade on the Dutch positions, whence an equally continuous reply emanates throughout the whole night. The peculiar whizz of the rockets is easily discerned, and it is hoped much more speedy progress will now be made. Meanwhile the foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among the cattle supplied to the troops, and large extra importations have to be made from the neighborhood of Penang. The health of the troops continues good."

THE following story will do for the Navy of more than one country: "The rear-admiral superintendent of the dockyard determined to give an official dinner to the new commander-in-chief. Invitations to the several captains and commanders in harbor have been issued and accepted. The day of the dinner had arrived, when a certain captain had serious misgivings as to his trousers, and the rear-admiral was at once communicated with. A steam launch was immediately despatched to the rear-admiral's flag-ship, with instructions to the commander on the subject. The port-admiral's flag-ship is not in sight from the rear-admiral's, so the signal has to be repeated from ship to ship. Acres of bunting are, therefore, soon wooing the clammy air, and about a thousand square feet of timber, in the shape of semaphores, is set in violent motion by intelligent signalmen to ascertain the commander-in-chief's wishes on the subject. The signal is eventually 'taken in' on board the flag-ship, but, of course, no flag-captain would presume to settle a momentous question like this on his own responsibility,

and he therefore proceeds, weaponed and in all haste, to the commander-in-chief's residence on shore. Here the matter has to be discussed, in the presence of the secretary, who is invited to produce his precedents. The authorities are pretty evenly balanced, and the affair is eventually settled in this wise: The secretary was questioned as to the order of the commander-in-chief's immediate predecessor on the subject, and upon being informed that he prescribed the ordinary undress, the new commander-in-chief exclaimed, with characteristic emphasis, "Then I'm d—d if I don't have laced trousers!" But by this time the 'shades of night' had fallen, bunting was indistinguishable. If the galley has to take the commander-in-chief's decision off, valuable time will be lost, and the rear-admiral must either put off his dinner for a time, or his guests must repair to the feast with two pairs of trousers—prepared for the worst. Luckily, the gallant flag-captain was a man of resource, and his old friend Colomb was called in to the rescue. Instantly, the harbor was a blaze of light, and in far less time than I have taken to tell you, the important signal was flashed through the fleet, the minds of the rear-admiral and his cook were relieved, and each captain and commander bidden proceeded to encase his waiting and shivering shanks according to signal."

A GENTLEMAN in England who signs himself 'Boy Jack,' and is generally known as "the lunatic" around the English admiralty offices, nevertheless sends good stories to the *Naval and Military Gazette*. Here is his latest. I heard of the death of poor old Isaac Moses the other day, well known at one time in Portsmouth. He used to drive a roaring trade on board some of the men of war, but once he got such a terrible mauling that he gave up that branch of his business. He went on board a line-of-battle ship at Spithead one day, just before she left for the Mediterranean, and, after selling all his wares, he sat down in a port to count his money. While doing so, a bluejacket who had been sent to sea by an ungrateful country for having plied the avocation of pickpocket in London, observed him. Cautiously creeping behind the gun he looked over the shoulder of the unsuspecting Hebrew child, and deftly took down the numbers of three Bank of England notes. He then went down on the lower deck, and two minutes after a commotion was heard, and our hero appeared loudly complaining that he had been robbed. Some one advised him to see the first lieutenant, so going on the quarter deck with tears in his eyes, he told the kindly officer, who in vain tried to cheer him, that he had lost all his "little savings." "But come, my man," said the lieutenant, "if they were no es, perhaps we may find them. Do you suspect any one?" "Well, sir (with a snivel), that 'ere Jew on the main deck may have them." Moses was at once sent for, and thinking the lieutenant meant "trade," he stepped briskly up. "Mr. Moses," said the officer, "this man has lost three £5 notes, have you got them?"

"Holy Moshish, I? I have only got the notes that I brought off with me." "Well, let me see them." "Certainly, sir." "Have you got their numbers, else I'm afraid—" "Here they be, sir," replied the sailor, wiping his eye with the back of his hand, "I happened to take 'em down, sir." The lieutenant turned over the notes in the presence of the master-at-arms, and suddenly cried, "You blackguard, you trying to defraud a poor sailor, here are the three notes." In vain the unfortunate Jew swore he had the notes on him when he came on board, the officer abused him for a thief, and finally he was dragged off by the master-at-arms, and hove neck and crop into the waterman's boat alongside. The ex-pickpocket, who had had the notes handed to him, to keep up his semblance of indignation, as soon as they reached the main deck gave poor Moses some helping kicks, and with a parting one from the quartermaster, Mr. Moses was pulled ashore by the waterman, speechless with rage. That night the rascally bluejacket obtaining leave as the ship was about to sail the next day, held "wassail" in a potshop on the Common Hard.

A LETTER from Rome gives the following account of Italian troops: A squadron of the 12th Hussars, comprising about 120 men, was paraded and put through some very good manoeuvres. The troopers seem to be kept well in hand, and executed all the evolutions at the trot, except the charge, which, of course, they performed at the gallop. The visitors thought the hussars small men compared with British cavalry, but for stature they were well-matched with their horses, which were hardy-looking, cobbleish animals; but both riders and horses seemed well drilled and up to their work. The uniform, without being at all showy, looked well adapted for use, and the weapons, consisting of sabre and rifled carbine, with the addition of pistols for the non-commissioned officers, quite serviceable. After acting as cavalry, the men dismounted and went to the front to perform light infantry duty, leaving a certain number of their comrades in the rear to hold the horses. The visitors were struck with the peculiar make of the hussars' saddles, which were so padded as to render it impossible for the horses' spines to get galled. In fact, in looking along the animals' backs one could see under the saddles all the way along the spine. After the hussars a field battery of six guns and wagons was paraded. The opportunity thus afforded of obtaining some practical insight into the existing system and matériel of the Italian artillery was of course especially interesting. The lightness of the gun carriages was one of the points in which it was fancied that the Italian system might be advantageously imitated, and the greater facility in moving the guns thus acquired is of the more importance in the Italian army, as it is unprovided with horse artillery. It was estimated that the guns and carriages paraded drew only about three-fourths of the weight of English field-pieces; but it

must be calculated that the Italian pieces, which are Krupp field-guns, are only 8-pounders in comparison with the English 9-pounders. The artillerymen served the guns smartly. The party next went to see the Bersaglieri in their barracks near the Porta Portese, and the men, though altogether taken by surprise, paraded at once, and went through some of the manœuvres for which the fine corps is celebrated, in brilliant style. By particular request a few of them went through the process of setting up their diminutive field-tents, each calculated for two men, and constructed with their two rifles stuck upright and kept steady by strips of cloth, which the men carry in their kits, pegged round, forming thus a little double-poled tent. The rifles used were the Wetterli, constructed on a Swiss model, and rather heavier than the Martini-Henry. A Bersagliere carries 26 lb. weight, besides his rifle and sword-bayonet, in peace time, but only 16 lb., in fighting time. The corps was until recently only organized in battalions, but according to General Ricotti's new system it is divided into regiments, each comprising 4,000 men on war footing and 2,000 men in peace. The barracks were then visited, and many useful arrangements gone into, among which was the system of hammocks suspended on two poles, the ends of which were supported in the sockets of two iron tressels. When wanted to be removed the poles are merely slipped out and rolled round with the bedding, while the tressels pack very conveniently flat against each other. It is worthy of note in connection with the belligerent tenor of the King's New Year's speech to the army deputation that the government census of all the horses and mules in the kingdom of Italy is now going on.

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ELLIS.—At the residence of General John Hewston, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, 1876, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel HENRY A. ELLIS, Captain 15th U. S. Infantry.

ETTING.—At Philadelphia, on Feb. 15, 1876, HENRY ETTING, Pay Director U. S. Navy.

LEWIS.—At Philadelphia, on Feb. 15, 1876, JAMES LEWIS, late Major U. S. Marine Corps.

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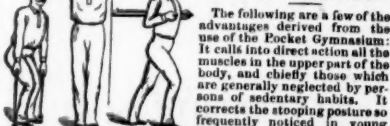
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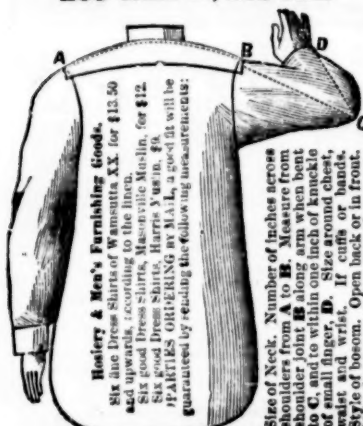
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